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LAST EDITION

GERMANY'S LATEST PROPAGANDA ONE OF INTIMIDATION

Balked at Other Efforts, the Kaiser's Agents Now Seek to Overdraw the Picture of War's Perils at the Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is anticipated by administration officials that German agents will covertly set about at once on a campaign of frightening women of the United States by stories that transports laden with troops are to be sunk, the purpose being to stir up opposition to the Government's war program. The Antilles incident, it is expected, will be seized upon as a mere warning of the more serious attacks Germany is sure to make.

As has been pointed out by one diplomatist, the greatest offensive Germany is carrying on is that propaganda and insidious enterprise of creating opposition to the war which the Imperial Government knows must end in the downfall of the Hohenzollerns. Although the effects of this propaganda have not been investigated as disclosed, been harmful to America's cause or detracted the slightest from the justice of the measures taken to "make the world safe for democracy," officials and statesmen are determined that the falsity of statements circulated by the propagandists shall not go unchallenged.

Senator Willard Saulsbury of Delaware, President pro tempore of the Senate and member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, is among those who have been incensed by the activity of the pro-German element in the United States. Commenting upon the transparent attempts of alien enemies to weaken the nation's war machinery, now rapidly becoming formidable, Senator Saulsbury said: "The cruellest statements of this kind are those which represent the character of the fighting on the French front. To read some of the statements which have been made about the losses of men on the French front, one would suppose there had never been such casualties in warfare. As a matter of fact, the percentage of losses now is less than those during the civil war."

M. Tardieu, the French High Commissioner, has given the absolute figures of the French losses during different periods. During the five months of the fighting in 1914, the percentage of French losses was 5.41. This percentage has been tremendously reduced, until now the loss for the 11 months' fighting in 1916 is shown to have amounted only to 2.75 per cent, and the losses for the last six months of that year were only 1.28 per cent, as against the high percentage given for the five months' fighting in 1914.

Certainly no one minimizes the dangers incurred in warfare at the present time, but the losses are no greater now than they were in warfare years ago, and due to the care and preparation made before the men of our allies now go into battle, they are reduced to a minimum. Only 20 per cent of the actual casualties reported are fatal and the fatalities from wounds are only 11 in 1000.

"How far this actual statement, taken from official reports and from the data obtained by insurance companies, differs from those given publicly through German or pacifist sources can be readily seen by comparing what the American Medical Journal says of the vital statements of a letter signed 'pacifist,' in which it was stated that 60,000 British physicians had been killed during the war. The American Medical Journal shows that there were only 12,000 medical men in the British Army altogether, and that the fatalities from injuries received in battle were only 130.

"The effort undoubtedly is being made so our people will believe that certain destruction awaits our soldiers in France, and it is not surprising when we think of the world-wide effort which has been made for years to make us look at the German war machine as composed of 'supermen.' The very foundations of militarism in Germany are rocking. The war has now entered upon the stage when the preservation of the Hohenzollern dynasty is the main cause of its continuance, and it only needs a further awakening of the German people to cause a collapse.

"Necessarily, information of the true conditions cannot be concealed very much longer from the German people as a whole, and when realized, I have no doubt the end will come with swift and certainty. Some of the best military men I have known have said that you can drive men into a charge in battle, always once, usually twice, sometimes three times, but there comes a time when a realization of the hopelessness of results makes it impossible to arouse in the men the spirit of attack, and often even of resistance.

"I have been told many times to doubt the truth of the assertion that the Germans have found it necessary to chain their men to the guns which they are expected to serve. It would seem to me that such a state has nearly arrived in Germany where effective resistance will be broken. The German propaganda as to the deadly character of the conflict, so far as our allies are concerned, and so far as our men are concerned who will soon be fighting with them, is cleverly cal-

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

The immediate scene of fighting appears to have shifted from Europe to Mesopotamia and German East Africa. In Mesopotamia an enveloping movement on the Persian frontier has driven the Turkish forces across the Diale River. The operation, which is still proceeding, has caused an additional loss of prisoners and ammunition to the Turks.

In German East Africa the enveloping movement, which for some time has been under way, is gradually corraling the German native troops. There has been heavy fighting in the direction of the Nyangao mission, whilst in the Mahenge district the Belgian and British columns have now joined hands in encircling the enemy. On the Flanders front Sir Douglas Haig reports that early this morning a series of local attacks was begun, both by the British and French. The use of the term local attacks makes it clear that the new movement is not an attack in force, though it may indicate the effort to gain new position, from which to deliver a new attack in force.

Attack Along Ypres-Staden Line
LONDON, England (Monday)—French and British forces in cooperation early today struck on both sides of the Ypres-Staden Railway in a wide series of local attacks, Sir Douglas

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M. PAINLEVE MAY WEATHER CRISIS

Large Vote Cast in Favor of the Government Clears Political Atmosphere—M. Painleve's Speech Carries Conviction

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The 346 votes to 95 by which M. Painleve secured the Chamber's support, following Friday's debate, indicated that the Government may weather the political crisis which appeared likely to eventuate in at least a reconstructed Cabinet with, possibly, another Prime Minister. The political atmosphere is, however, not yet quite clear. M. Painleve won approval in many quarters, which had criticized him for his lack of firmness in internal policy, by his decisive stand in handling the Malvy-Daudet affair. His speech appears to have carried conviction also by the impression it conveyed of sincerity and disinterestedness.

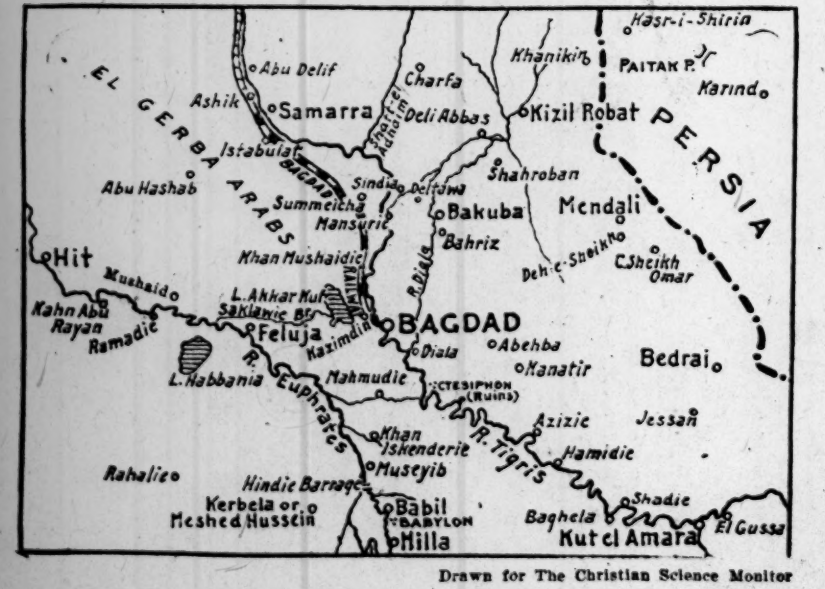
There was no solid body of opinion against the Government, even half of the Socialists being in the majority and the other half abstaining. On the other hand, it is not seriously contended that the majority represented a solid bloc of opinion favoring the Government. Many votes in the majority are understood to represent the feeling that reconstruction of the Government will now come about in any case, and that to overthrow the present Government might involve making way for other politicians whose presence in the Government is not desired by the majority. It remains to be seen whether the Government will consolidate the distinct victory gained, but it has, at any rate, received a fresh opportunity.

SURVIVORS FROM ANTILLES LANDED

A FRENCH PORT, Monday—Survivors of the United States transport Antilles, which was sunk by a German submarine last week, while being conveyed on her homeward trip by American warships, were landed here today by auxiliary vessels and are being cared for by the American Consulate. Some of the men have been lodged in local hotels and a few have started for Paris.

The torpedo struck the ship at 6:45 o'clock Wednesday morning. All the survivors praise the captain of the Antilles and the members of the gun crew, who stuck to their posts while the officers searched with field glasses for the submarine until the waves closed over the ship.

The submarine was not sighted, either before or after the explosion.



In the vicinity of Deltawa and Kizil Robot, the British expeditionary troops in Mesopotamia have driven the Turkish forces across the Diale River.

TEXT OF CHINA'S WAR DECLARATION

Translation of Proclamation by President Feng, in Which Are Set Forth the Nation's Grievances Against Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The proclamation issued by President Feng of China following the declaration of war has been received by the legation here. It sets forth in detail the causes which led China to come into the conflict. The text of the proclamation as translated is as follows:

"On the ninth day of the second month of this year we addressed a protest to the German Government against the policy of submarine warfare inaugurated by Germany, which was considered by this Government as contrary to international law, and imperiling neutral lives and property, and declared therein in case the protest be ineffectual we would be constrained, much to our regret, to sever diplomatic relations with Germany.

"Contrary to our expectations, however, no modification was made in her submarine policy after the lodging of our protest. On the contrary, the number of neutral vessels and belligerent merchantmen destroyed in an indiscriminate manner were daily increasing, and the Chinese lives lost were numerous. Under such circumstances, we might yet remain indifferent and endure suffering, with the meager hope of preserving a temporary peace, but in so doing, we would never be able to satisfy our people who are attached to righteousness and sensible to disgrace, nor could we justify ourselves before our sister states which had acted without hesitation in obedience to the dictates of the sense of duty. Both here, as well as in the friendly Powers, the cause of indignation was the same, and among the people of this country there could be found no difference of opinion. This Government, thereupon, being compelled to consider the protest as being ineffectual, notified, on the eleventh day of the third month, the German Government of the severance of the diplomatic relations, and at the same time the events taking place from the beginning up to that time were announced for the general information of the public.

"What we have desired is peace; what we have respected is international law; what we have to protect are the lives and property of our own people. As we originally had no other grave causes of enmity against Germany, the German Government, if she had manifested repentance of the deplorable consequences resulting from its policy of warfare, might still be expected to modify that policy in view of the common indignation of the whole world. That was what we eagerly desired, and it was the reason why that we felt reluctant to treat Germany as a common enemy. Nevertheless, during the five months following the severance of the diplomatic relations the submarine attacks continued in operation as vigorously as before.

"It is not Germany alone, but Austria-Hungary as well, which adopted and pursued this policy without abatement. Not only has international law been thereby violated, but also our people are suffering injury and loss. The most sincere hope on our part to bring about a better state of affairs is now shattered.

"Therefore, it is hereby declared.

(Continued on page twelve, column five)

TURKS ARE DRIVEN ACROSS THE DIALA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The British troops in Mesopotamia on Friday attacked the Turkish forces in the vicinity of Kizil Robot and drove them across the Diale River. An official statement issued on Sunday reporting these operations says:

We have carried out successful operations in the vicinity of Deltawa and Kizil Robot. Our columns began an enveloping movement on Friday and drove the enemy troops across the Diale. The Turks destroyed the bridge at Kizil Robot and retreated to the southern hills of the Jebel Hamrin ridge. We took some prisoners and captured wagon loads of ammunition.

QUINCY TAX CASE BEFORE A MASTER

Hearing Opens on Appeal of Henry M. Faxon From Valuation of Assessors in 1916

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

QUINCY, Mass.—Before E. A. Whitman, as master, hearings were begun today in the case of Henry M. Faxon, a large owner of real estate in this city, who appealed from the valuation set on his property by the Board of Assessors in 1916. Mr. Faxon carried the case to the Superior Court, which in turn placed it in the hands of a master.

The assessors valued Mr. Faxon's property at \$1,925,275 in 1916, an increase of \$906,400 over his 1915 assessment. The assessors granted an abatement on property valued at \$9116.73, but Mr. Faxon declined to accept.

The hearings are expected to continue for several days. City Solicitor Everett C. Bumpus represents the city, while former City Solicitor Paul R. Blackmur is attorney for Mr. Faxon.

This case is one of several lawsuits brought as a result of the wholesale increase in property valuation during the incumbency of former Mayor Gustave Euteneir, and which resulted in the fulfillment of the Bates political campaign pledge to reduce the city tax rate to \$18 or less. The assessors actually raised the valuation by \$19,000,000, and lowered the tax rate to \$17.20. The Old Colony Railroad property was raised \$1,500,000, but the court reduced it by approximately this amount. Other similar court cases are still pending. In the meantime the present Board of Assessors, under Mayor Joseph L. Whiton, have just announced an increase in the tax rate of \$8.40, the new rate being \$25.60 per \$1000.

ODD FELLOWS ASK PLACE IN CAMPS

New York Grand Secretary Says Leading Fraternal Societies Should Have Privileges Based on Fairness to All

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Although he could make no official statement on the subject, since whatever action the order might take, or might already have taken, would proceed from the grand scribe, Frank Goudy of Denver, Colo., the grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of New York, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Harry Walker, said that any feasible plan which would allow fraternal orders to serve their members in the national army camps would be welcomed by the Odd Fellows throughout the country.

Mr. Walker pointed out that there were about 1,700,000 Odd Fellows, and that large numbers of them were members of the national army. He was much interested in the fact that the Secretary of War had taken under consideration plans for providing the leading fraternities in the camps with a central meeting place. He felt that a proper plan of the sort would be acceptable to the Odd Fellows.

Mr. Walker did not believe it was feasible that every fraternal order should have a separate headquarters in the camps, because there were so many such organizations that the admission of all on this basis might cause confusion. He intimated, however, that it was only right, since the Knights of Columbus, a secret fraternal as well as a religious order, has been admitted to the camps, at least the leading fraternal orders of the country should have a privilege approximating that already granted to the Roman Catholics.

The grand secretary said that the question of representation in the camps had already been considered by the sovereign body, the central organization which represents the I. O. O. F. of the nation, as a whole. He did not know, however, what action the grand scribe had taken or planned to take, but he thought it probable that Mr. Goudy had already taken steps toward a solution of the problem, no doubt in cooperation with high officials of other orders concerned.

A. B. Parker, editor of The Lodge Record, a publication issued at Watertown, N. Y., in the interests of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is among the large numbers of citizens who are protesting against the ruling by the Secretary of War that only the Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus shall be permitted to establish headquarters in national army camps. Mr. Parker expressed his protest in these words: "Great injustice has been done to the order of Odd Fellows and its 2,300,000 members by the ruling of Secretary Baker."

PACIFISTS CALLED UNNEUTRAL IN SPAIN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
MADRID, Spain (Monday)—La Epoca, in some editorial remarks, states that the pacifist campaign in some cases may be regarded as a campaign against neutrality and that the pacifist statements should be regarded with suspicion, particularly when they emanate from those who for two years after the beginning of the war made no concealment of their sympathy with one of belligerents.

MORE SUPPORT FOR SIR R. BORDEN

Lessening of Party Feeling and Desire to Avoid Unnecessary Contests Noticed Throughout Country Outside of Quebec

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The past week was one of quiet progress in the direction which the Unionist Party of Canada has at heart, and each day has brought fresh adherents to the new Government. The news from practically all over the Dominion shows that behind the physical formation of a union government is the spirit of union and a coming together of what, up to the present moment, have appeared to be irreconcilable elements. A common patriotism is appealing to all that is best in the leaders of both parties, and party politics is being forgotten. This is not to say that there are not a few disgruntled individuals, who, in spite of the almost universal cry for political peace, will put up a fight under the banner of party prejudice.

Although the Hon. George Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia, has not been able to see his way to accept a portfolio in the Unionist Government, to the regret of most people who put the interests of the country before anything else, it is not likely that Nova Scotia will be unrepresented in the Government, as the sentiment of Nova Scotia Liberalism is undoubtedly in favor of union.

No statement of any description was given out after Friday's conference between the leader of the opposition, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Liberal members and representatives, beyond the two brief resolutions which have already appeared in The Christian Science Monitor. The silence is taken as being eloquent of the fact that there was some diversity of opinion as to just what attitude the official Liberal Party was to adopt at the election. Of course, some of those who attended the meeting have not been altogether discreet, and enough has leaked out to prove that some of Sir Wilfrid's adherents voiced the advisability of supporting the Union Government. Amongst these, the most prominent was the Hon. G. P. Graham, one of the opposition's chief lieutenants, and who, while voting for conscription, did not support the Borden Government in any of the other war measures. It is understood that he showed a tendency to align himself on the side of the new Government, whilst it is also believed that Mr. Pardee, chief Liberal whip and close personal friend of Sir Wilfrid, will run as a Union candidate.

In the meanwhile, from all over the country, the evidences are multiplying of the desire of both parties to get together and to avoid, as far as possible, any unnecessary contests in the coming elections. For instance, Mr. J. J. Carriac who sat for the Thunder Bay and Rainy River constituency for several years past as a follower of Sir Robert Borden, has written to the president of his association resigning the nomination in favor of Col. Don Fogarty D. S. C. It is admitted that there will be some difficulty in adjusting claims of two win-the-war candidates in a number of constituencies, but it is hoped that mutual concessions will bridge over any such difficult positions. Another bitter opponent of conscription and all the special war measures last session, was Mr. W. M. German, who now announces his intention of giving "my support to this Union Government in every effort it makes to win the war."

There are believed to be a number of Liberal members in a similar position, who see that the coming election will be fought on far higher lines than possibly any previous contest, that the electorate, in large part, will not be governed by party, and that outside the French-Canadian vote in Quebec, the country is fairly solid for the Unionist Government.

In contradistinction to this belief, (Continued on page two, column four)

CANDY MEN PLAN SUGAR ECONOMIES

Representatives of Seven Manufacturers Confer With Massachusetts Food Administrator

Representatives of seven manufacturers of candies, after consulting with Henry B. Endicott, Massachusetts Food Administrator at the State House today, decided to appoint a committee to confer with the National Food Commission in Washington on a plan to curtail the amount of sugar used in the manufacture of their products. Mr. Endicott told the candy men that there was a great demand for sweets in all departments of the military and naval forces of the United States.

The manufacturers stated that they represented 7400 employees and that already efforts have been made to curtail candy manufacture and the use of so much sugar in its production. They claim that it will be possible to still further reduce the use of sugar and yet supply the public demand for confectionery. Those present at the conference today were: Charles L. Bird, secretary of the New England Manufacturing Confectioners Association; Edwin F. Forbes of the New England Confectionery Company; W. B. Thurber of Walter Baker & Company, Ltd.; John H. Walker, Massachusetts Chocolate Company; Walter H. Belcher, of the Walter M. Lowney Company; F.

(Continued on page two, column six)

LARGE FINES FOR SALES TO SOLDIERS

Ten Cases of Selling Liquor to Men of the National Army Before Judge Enright in the Lowell Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LOWELL, Mass.—Judge Thomas Enright in the local police court today imposed fines respectively of \$100 on Paul Carmillo and \$75 on Thilmon de Profie, a woman arrested with Carmillo on Saturday night on a charge of illegally selling intoxicating drink to United States soldiers. These were two of 10 cases brought before Judge Enright today as a result of the activities of the Mayor's vice and liquor squad which is conducting a campaign to make Lowell a safe recreation center for the soldiers at Camp Devens in Ayer, when they are on liberty leaves.

With more than 2500 soldiers estimated to have come to this city from Ayer Saturday night, the authorities declared that not more than 100 became intoxicated, and that these cases did not result in the arrest of any soldiers. The police and plain clothes investigation force was doubled Saturday night and made a determined effort to bring all offenders into court in order to check the sale of intoxicants to men of the new national army.

One of the activities of the authorities was a raid on a house on Tyler Street, where Carmillo and the Profie woman were arrested and a quantity of liquor obtained from a "kitchen barroom," they were running there. On previous occasions soldiers had been seen going in and out of the house and on Saturday night four soldiers, who had purchased drinks, were found there.

Other cases held on complaint of the liquor squad were those of Patrick Walsh of Ayer, Michael Curren of Ayer, James Anderson of Lowell, Charles Mathews of Nashua, N. H., Ernest Ford of Lowell, Matthew O'Donnell of Lowell, James Ryan of Lowell and Michael Considine of Lowell. The technical charge against these men was that of drunkenness, since there is no law under which to convict "messengers" and

(Continued on page two, column one)

ARMY IN RUSSIA ONLY WAITS FOR REAR TO DO DUTY

So Says Mr. Kerensky, at Opening Session of Provisional Council, in Calling for Support of All Parties and All Classes

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—The Provisional Council of the Russian Republic opened today in Maximsky Palace. Mr. Kerensky directed them, he said, to two simple but excessively difficult problems, namely, the defense of the country and the restoring of the fighting forces of the army. He stated that the Government would give explanations at the following sitting and that it would be apparent that the Russian people, if willing, might emerge from its painful situation more quickly than its enemies expected.

Mr. Kerensky was cheered by the whole assembly when he enthusiastically acclaimed the valor of the Russian sailors, declaring that he could not say the same for the troops on land. The present situation in the army he attributed to the legacy of ignorance among the Russian people left by the old regime and the irresponsible propaganda in the army.

He announced that a secret session would be held to discuss urgent measures and reiterated that the Government would not give way to violence, although the Russian Government could not itself have recourse to measures which might outrage the ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity. Therefore all parties and all classes must aim at ending anarchy, which was recalling the grimmest periods of the old regime and which was leading rapidly to a great economic and financial crisis. The army, Mr. Kerensky declared in conclusion, was only waiting for the rear to do its duty and organize itself, especially with regard to food supplies.

Thereupon Mr. Kerensky offered the presidential chair to Madame Breshkovsky, the senior member, who was greeted with great cheers.

Mme. Breshkovsky, in the course of her remarks, declared that the people ought to be masters of the soil they cultivate. A just solution of the agrarian question, she said, would enable the country to avoid dangerous collisions; therefore, if the council of the republic seriously wished to assist the country, it should solve this problem in conformity with the exigencies of Russian history, and she added, let the Russian intellectual classes not oppose such a solution.

Mr. Avskentiev, president of the peasants' delegates, was elected president by a majority of 238 votes. Leon Trotsky, the Maximalist leader and president of the Petrograd Soviet, violently attacked the Government, especially its bourgeois elements. He announced his intention of leaving the preliminary parliament and the Government, with which he could not work, in order to inform the workers, soldiers and peasants that the revolution was in danger.

The Maximalists then left the chamber, shouting, "Long live the Constituent Assembly." The dissolution of the fourth Duma has been ordered by the Government in view of the approaching elections for the Constituent Assembly.

The Russkaya Voia declared that if the Parliament heeds the proposals of Mme. Breshkovsky on the land question, adopting the communal plan of land ownership and removing the private control of large tracts, it will have accomplished half of its task.

The Reich is extremely optimistic. "We observe symptoms," the paper declared, "permitting the hope that the various parties will finally forget their quarrels."

Soviet Peace Program

Instructions Drawn Up Would Neutralize Panama Canal

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The Russian peace program as drawn up by the central executive committee of the Council of workers and soldiers' delegates in the form of instructions to Mr. Skobelev, former minister of labor, its delegate to the Paris conference, consists of 15 articles, covering the whole ground from Panama to Persia.

Article 11 demands the "neutralization" of the Panama Canal, and article 9 calls for the restitution of all colonies to Germany. The program of the central executive committee follows: "First—Evacuation by the Germans of Russia and autonomy of Poland, Lithuania and the Lithuanian provinces. "Second—Autonomy of Turkish Armenia.

"Third—Solution of the Alsace-Lorraine question by a plebiscite, the voting being arranged by local civil authorities after the removal of all troops of both belligerents.

"Fourth—Restoration to Belgium of her ancient frontiers and compensation for losses from an international fund.

"Fifth—Restoration of Serbia and Montenegro, with similar compensation. Serbia to have access to the Adriatic. Bosnia and Herzegovina to be autonomous.

"Sixth—Disputed Balkan districts to receive provisional autonomy, followed by a plebiscite.

"Seventh—Rumania to be restored

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her old frontiers on condition that she grant Dobruja autonomy and grant equal rights to Jews.

"Eighth—Autonomy for the Italian provinces of Austria, to be followed by a plebiscite.

"Ninth—Restitution of all colonies to Germany.

"Tenth—Reestablishment of Greece and Persia.

"Eleventh—Neutralization of all straits leading to inner seas and also the Suez and Panama canals. Freedom of navigation for merchant ships. Abolition of the right to torpedo merchant ships in war time.

"Twelfth—All belligerents to renounce war contributions or indemnities in any form, but the money spent on the maintenance of prisoners and all contributions levied during the war to be returned.

"Thirteenth—Commercial treaties not to be based on the peace treaty; each country may act independently with respect to its commercial policy, but all countries to engage to renounce an economic blockade after the war.

"Fourteenth—The conditions of peace should be settled by a peace congress consisting of delegates elected by the people and confirmed by Parliament. Diplomats must engage not to conclude secret treaties, which hereby are declared contrary to the rights of the people and consequently void.

"Fifteenth—Gradual disarmament by land and sea and the establishment of a nonmilitary system."

The instructions of M. Skobelev end by recommending him to seek to remove all obstacles to the meeting of the Stockholm conference and to secure the granting of passports.

LARGE FINES FOR SALES TO SOLDIERS

(Continued from page one)

"runners" Walsh, Curran and Anderson were fined \$10 each.

Mathews, who said he obtained liquor for a soldier at the request of the uniformed man, was given two hours in which to leave the city, and in addition the court made it plain that a citizen has no right to obtain liquor for a soldier in this fashion.

If the Government wished its armed forces to have liquor, he declared, it would supply it to them. Ford was given three months in jail, it being alleged that he was the person who supplied intoxicants to the two soldiers who, last week, had a fight with a corporal of the guard at Camp Devens when the soldiers returned from Lowell under the influence of liquor.

O'Donnell was given 60 days while Ryan was given a suspended sentence of six months. He was warned that if arrested again he would receive a much heavier sentence. Considine entered a plea of guilty and his request for continuance until next Saturday was granted.

Sugar Receipts Are Heavy

Sugar receipts at this port have been heavier so far this year than for the corresponding time in 1916, according to statistics available at the Boston Chamber of Commerce today. From Jan. 1 to Oct. 20 a total of 42,865 barrels, 1,840,676 bags and 63,172 boxes, aggregating about 572,642,940 pounds, were brought to Boston by rail and boat. During the corresponding period of 1916 there were 52,127 barrels, 1,435,543 bags and 34,724 boxes, aggregating about 450,467,880 pounds.

The bagged sugar for the most part is raw sugar, and was brought here mostly by steamer. The barreled and boxed sugar was mostly refined and brought by rail.

October figures to date include 3305 barrels, 80,965 bags and 2575 boxes, compared to the following for the corresponding period of last year: 2543 barrels, 112,612 bags and 1770 boxes.

SUGAR REFINERY IN SAVANNAH CLOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Owing to an inability to secure supplies of fresh material from Cuba, the \$2,000,000 sugar refinery, which is the largest in the State, has been closed here. The plant is to be shut down indefinitely.

A survey of the market here, shows that there is not enough sugar to last three days.

Cuba May Help Sugar Shortage

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It has been announced that President Menocal of Cuba will take drastic steps to relieve the sugar shortage in the United States if it is discovered that raw sugar supplies are being hoarded in Cuba.

BUENOS AIRES SHIP LINE IS ADVOCATED

Establishment of a steamship line between Buenos Aires and Boston is urged in a letter today from Mayor Curley to C. M. Shaffer of the United States Shipping Board. The Mayor discussed the subject with Argentine navy officers who were here last summer, and reports them as favoring such a step.

In the letter it is pointed out that the imports from South America were lower than the exports from New England for the year ending June 30, 1917, for the first time in many years. The Mayor calls this a sign of natural growth towards South America, and urges the Government to recognize the tendency by establishing a steamship line under the Shipping Board.

RESIGNATION NOT ACCEPTED

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The Kaiser has not yet accepted the resignation of Admiral von Capelle as Minister of Marine, according to the Berlin Volks Zeitung today.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

Haig reported. "Our progress was satisfactory," the British commander-in-chief reported.

All Objectives Gained

PARIS, France, Monday—"All objectives" were gained by French troops attacking on a front of 1000 yards to the left of the British line in Flanders, the War Office statement announced today. "North of Veldhoek," the statement said, "we made progress and took prisoners." Of the fighting elsewhere on the French fronts, the War Office said: "Southeast of St. Quentin, at Mene Jean farm, Pantheon and Tahure, we carried out successful raids. Along the Aisne the artillery was active."

German Moves in Riga Gulf

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—"The Germans began landing on Werder Peninsula, east of Mohn Island, yesterday," said today's War Office statement.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The German official report issued on Sunday says:

Western front: Ostend has been bombarded from the sea. Damage has been caused to houses in the town.

On the Flanders land front, there being a strong mist, there was little firing activity until evening. Before darkness came the firing was intense on the coast near Dixmude and at some sectors on the main battle field. Enemy reconnoitering detachments advanced many times, but were repulsed with heavy losses.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: After a foggy and, therefore, quieter morning, the artillery duel increased at midday when the visibility improved, rising from Vauxillon as far as Braye, to the greatest violence. It continued undiminished during the night and swelling many times to drum fire. Up to the present large attacks have not followed.

On the fronts of the other armies the fighting activity remained slight.

Nine enemy aviators have been brought down. Macedonian front: In the mountain district between the Skumbi Valley and Ochrida Lake strong French forces attacked after powerful firing preparation, but the Germans, Austro-Hungarians and Bulgarians broke down the enemy assaults by their fire and counterthrusts.

East of Lake Ochrida, from Prespalami as far as the River Tchernia, and on both banks of the Vardar there was increased artillery activity.

Eastern theater: On the Island of Dagoe the east coast has been reached by our troops. Raiding detachments are penetrating into the interior. Up to the present we have taken several hundreds of prisoners.

The Island of Schildeau, which is situated between Mohn Island and the mainland, has been occupied by us.

The Russian naval forces have left Mohn Sound and are sailing northward. They have abandoned the wreck of the battleship Slava and also four vessels which had run ashore.

From the Russo-Rumanian land front there was nothing of importance to report.

The supplementary statement from general headquarters issued this evening says:

In Flanders there was lively artillery activity and northeast of Soissons a most intense firing duel.

Dagoe Island is entirely in our hands.

In Macedonia, west of Ochrida Lake and northwest of Monastir there were local engagements favorable for us.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The official report made public on Sunday reads:

There was the usual artillery activity on both sides of the battle front. There was nothing interesting to report.

The report from Sir Douglas Haig last night says:

Irish troops carried out a successful raid at noon northwest of Croisilles and captured a few prisoners. Our men returned without loss.

Our patrols captured 12 prisoners this morning southwest of Polygon Wood.

There was great artillery activity today on both sides on the battle front.

A British Admiralty statement, issued on Sunday, says:

On the night of Oct. 19 and the morning of the 20th bombing raids by naval aircraft were carried out on the Bruges docks and the Engel airbase. A fire is reported to have broken out. Large quantities of explosives were dropped. All our machines returned.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday says:

On the Aisne front there were violent artillery actions in the course of the night. An enemy munitions depot was exploded by our batteries. Our reconnoitering patrols in the region of Laonux made prisoners.

Several enemy surprise attacks west of Mont Cornillet, on both banks of the River Meuse and in the sector of La Chapelle were without success. The enemy forces left prisoners in our hands.

The night was calm on the rest of the fronts.

The communication issued by the War Office last night reads:

There is nothing to report except an artillery action, which at times was violent at various points along the Aisne front, especially in the region of Ailles and Cerny.

According to latest reports, the enemy surprise attack northwest of Bezonvaux, announced in the communication of Sunday morning, was in

the nature of a strong attack. After a violent engagement our troops drove back the enemy troops, retaining possession of their positions.

Belgian communication: On Saturday there was moderate artillery activity and bomb fighting north of Dixmude. In the course of the night one of our reconnoitering detachments raided enemy trenches north of Dixmude and brought back prisoners. Our artillery silenced a number of enemy batteries. Numerous bombs were dropped on our cantonments. North of Ypres the usual artillery activity took place.

Army of the East, Oct. 20: The artillery fighting was resumed with considerable intensity along the whole front, notably in the region of Doiran and north of Monastir. Our batteries carried out fires of destruction on the enemy positions.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday says:

As the result of the state of affairs in Mohn Sound, it was recognized as being necessary to transfer the base of our forces defending this region to a more secure point at the mouth of the Gulf of Finland, only retaining at the former base observation elements.

Despite the difficult conditions and the enemy's measures to prevent our sortie from Mohn Sound, we succeeded, without loss and in perfect order, in evacuating not only the bulk of our military forces, but also the whole of the naval installations in Mohn Sound, notably the transports and smaller craft.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday reads:

Notwithstanding adverse atmospheric conditions on the Trentino front on Saturday brisk engagements with rifle fire took place here and there. Northeast of Laghi Pasinar, enemy parties were driven back and counter-attacked by our patrols. In the Bocche region in the Pellegrino Valley enemy parties came in contact with the garrisons of our advanced posts but after a heavy struggle they were forced to withdraw to their positions.

On the Julian front the enemy artillery showed spasmodic activity. Our batteries replied with well-directed bursts of fire and effective concentration.

LATEST GERMAN PROPAGANDA ONE OF INTIMIDATION

(Continued from page one)

culated to depress the spirits of our people.

"Insurance companies do not take risks in order to lose money. They always play on the safe side, and some of our insurance companies, for 10 per cent premiums, are insuring soldiers bound to the front. This means as a business proposition that more than 50 per cent of our soldiers who fight at the front for five years after they start will return home. Of course, no one believes the war can last five years, but it may last five months, and the percentage of loss in such case would sink into insignificance. And yet the 'scare' articles which really ought to be labeled as paid for by German interests, represent that the chance of escaping is not five in a hundred for the average time."

"I class the attempt to frighten our people and to work upon their fears and sympathies with the 'milk for German babies' propaganda, by which it was sought to work upon our sympathies early in the war and force us into conflict with Great Britain. All these statements were gross exaggerations. My comment was that if the great scientific and industrial attainments of the German people did not enable them to nourish their babies, they were not much to be feared, and the war would soon be over. All the 'milk for babies' propaganda has absolutely ceased and the 'danger' propaganda of fighting the 'masterful supermen' will soon fade away."

"I do think, however, that reputable journals should not permit the insertion in their columns of articles intended to work upon the fear of our people or make mothers, wives, and sweethearts unhappy. This I do know from personal observation, that the young fellows who are engaged in training themselves to take part in the contest for the preservation of the rights of their country and the honor of our people are not affected, even in a small degree, by such representations. If any American desires to experience a feeling of patriotic exaltation, he need go no further than a training camp here, wherever that may be. He will then appreciate that the young men of America are as brave and patriotic as he could wish, and are not holding back from an opportunity to distinguish themselves and show the patriotism of our people."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—An official statement of the casualties in last night's air raid, for all the districts visited, says that 27 were killed and 53 injured. Some damage was done to house property and business premises.

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FOUR ZEPPELINS ARE DESTROYED

Eight German Airships Returning From Raid on England Meet Almost Total Destruction

PARIS, France (Monday)—Setting aside the first belief that the visit of the Zeppelin fleet to France on Saturday was an independent raid fulfilling a threat made in a German wireless message, which said it had been decided to destroy Paris in reprisal for French air raids on German towns, it is now quite plain that these eight Zeppelins, four of which were destroyed or captured, were returning from England and had lost their bearings owing to fog, and probably had lost touch with their wireless communications. An official note issued by the War Office gives the following summary of the Zeppelin raid:

"The first Zeppelin was brought down by artillery at St. Clement."

"The second was forced by an aviator to land near Bourbonne-les-Bains."

"The third was forced down at Lagrange, near Sisteron. The crew of four officers and 15 men were taken prisoner after they had burned the airship."

"The fourth Zeppelin was brought down in the same region about 2 p. m."

"The fifth and sixth airships were reported passing above Gap and were out of control."

"The seventh landed at Montigny-le-Roi, debarked its wounded occupants, threw out ballast and then departed. It was chased by aviators in the direction of Eole and Besancon and later was signaled, together with the eighth Zeppelin, as passing over Pontailleur, in Cote d'Or, making for Switzerland."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Friday night's Zeppelin raid on London and the English East coast has proved a disastrous one for the attacking airships. Apparently the fog prevented accurate navigation and the direction of the wind caused the Zeppelins to drift to France where, at an early hour in the morning, four of them were brought down, one intact, by the combined efforts of the anti-aircraft guns and French chaser aeroplanes.

Apart from the established fact that four raiders were definitely accounted for, there appears some confusion regarding the remainder of the squadron. The majority of the reports apparently agree that there were four other airships in addition to the four destroyed or captured. One of them came down and, after landing behind one of its cars, the airship thus lightened made off under its own power. A second raider is stated to have reached Switzerland. The third was last seen drifting in the Rhone Valley vicinity and a fourth in Southern France or out over the Mediterranean.

In fact, it seems quite likely that only one of the raiders was able to regain German territory.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Zeppelin raid on England Friday night called forth articles in the Sunday Times and Sunday Observer, demanding no further delay by the British Government in announcing the constitution of a new air ministry. The parliamentary correspondent of the Sunday Times says the political group which is keeping an eye on Winston Churchill, the Minister of Munitions, is convinced that he is maneuvering for a transfer to the new air ministry so soon as parliamentary authority for the latter department has been obtained. A good deal in this connection, he said, depends on whether General Smuts, Minister of Defense in the South African Union, and a delegate in London for the War Cabinet, will be able to remain much longer in this country.

Meanwhile, adds the correspondent, Mr. Churchill is drastically reorganizing the ministry of munitions. He has dismissed two of the leading officials, namely, S. F. Edge, controller of the agricultural machinery department, and Lieut.-Col. A. G. Stern, the director-general of mechanical warfare supply. Lieutenant-Colonel Stern is one of the two British officers entitled to the credit for originating the British "tank." The Weekly Dispatch says it understands that Mr. Churchill has no desire to leave the Ministry of Munitions.

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FIRST MAIL TRAIN ACROSS AUSTRALIA

Service Is in Effect Today on New Route Linking Up the Eastern and Western States

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
MELBOURNE, Vic. (Monday)—The first mail train will be run today on the transcontinental railway linking up the eastern and western states of the Australian Commonwealth, which has been constructed under the direction of Col. Norris E. Bell.

The first sod in this immense enterprise was turned by Lord Denman, Governor-General, in September, 1912, at Port Augusta, South Australia, where the new line connects with the Eastern Railway system. Early in 1913 Mr. Fisher, then Prime Minister, turned the first sod at the western extremity at Kalgoorlie, where the new line connects with the railway from Kalgoorlie.

The two sections of this four-foot 8 1/2-inch railway have crept toward each other across more than a thousand miles of country in which railway sleepers have been laid for the first time. Except in regard to the sleepers, much of the material has come from distant quarters of the globe.

As the small army of workers with its horses, camels and baggage, marched slowly across what was in large part a wilderness without inhabitants save for scattered tribes of aborigines, it has solved one problem after another of the obtaining of water, which had to be hauled in any considerable area and stored in special reservoirs and conveyed through immense pipe lines.

No problems were more important than those connected with the handling of the small army of men, housing and feeding them. The two bodies of workers progressed toward each other conveying their own banks, newspapers, stores, and so forth.

The railway brings the east and the west considerably closer together, shortening the Fremantle-Adelaide journey to two days, as compared with five by steamer, and is an historic step in the development of the Commonwealth.

EXPLANATION OF KORNILOFF REVOLT

Colonel Choumsky Declares the Movement Had Inception at Headquarters and Chief Promoter Was General Lukomsky

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—A recent number of the Journal contained an interview with the Russian military critic, Colonel Choumsky, who declared that the movement led by Korniloff had had its beginnings at general headquarters, and that its principal promoter was General Lukomsky, the chief of staff. After the revolution, General Choumsky went on to explain, a congress of officers was convened at Petrograd. The promoters were aiming at the democratization of the corps of officers, and with this object they proposed to obtain from the Congress an official mandate which would enable them to sit in the Soviet at Petrograd, together with the Delegates of the Workmen and Soldiers. In order to counterbalance this movement and to prevent the entrance of the officers into the Socialist organization, another group of officers formed the Union of the Officers of the Army and the Fleet. The congress of officers at Petrograd chose as president of the staff, Colonel Goushtchine; while the Union of Officers appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Novosiltsev as their president. The object of this union was to increase the fighting power of the army. The antagonism between Colonel Novosiltsev and the Socialist group was displayed at the congress, which was unable to achieve any result.

In the meantime, the Government deprived General Alexieff of his command on account of the speech he had made to the Union of officers. The words particularly objected to were the following: "Our duty is to carry the war to a victorious finish. Let the diplomats conclude peace with or without annexation, as they please." All the Soviets in Russia, in agreement with the Soviet in Petrograd, accused the Union of officers of wishing to provoke a counter-revolution, and at the same time the Socialist organizations of the army requested the commander-in-chief, General Brusiloff, to dissolve the union. Brusiloff, however, stoutly defended the Union of Officers. Things moved quickly and soon after this Korniloff was made commander-in-chief. The chief of staff, Lukomsky, who played an important part in the Union of Officers, retained his position, thus allowing that organization to give proof of its vitality. It succeeded also in grouping round itself all those who wished for a military dictatorship. It should be pointed out that the forces were unequal. If on the one hand, there was a group of officers enjoying the moral support of the moderate elements, on the other there was a powerful Socialist organization upheld by the Government.

The Socialist Government, said Colonel Choumsky, was much more powerful than was generally supposed. The Socialists were the masters of all the towns in Russia where they were in possession of both the legal and the executive power. They were also the masters of the great railway systems which were themselves combined in a very strong federation. Besides this, the Socialists directed large masses of the troops by means of the Soviets. They presided also over the food supply of the population and of the army, with the help of the Socialist committees for food supply which existed in all the towns in Russia. They were, in fact, the masters of powerful forces. That was why a counter-revolutionary movement might seem doomed to failure. From the beginning of the movement, the railways would cease to carry supplies for the troops considered to be in rebellion, and the assailants would find themselves paralyzed and deprived of all means of communication or of obtaining food supplies. Then again, Korniloff could hardly have expected Kerensky to accept his ultimatum, for he would be prevented by his connection with the political organizations and the revolutionary movement from accepting Korniloff's point of view. Besides this, Korniloff's plans could not be realized for technical reasons. If Korniloff concluded an agreement with Kerensky, he would cease to be minister, and the Soviet and the masters of the movement would have overthrown him. It could be seen that Korniloff's project had all the defects of a decisive, but improvised military program, realizable on the field of battle, but hardly suited for cutting the Gordian knot of the complex social relations of the present time in their unfortunate, but dearly loved Russia.

Labor and Industry in Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The September number of the Labor Gazette publishes some significant notes on the labor and industrial conditions in Russia, compiled from recent issues of the Russian Journal of Commerce and Industry and the Journal of the Central War Industry Committee. During recent months, production in the chief centers of industry is reported to have become more disorganized, owing to labor troubles combined with shortage of raw materials and fuel caused by defective transport. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has reported that between March 18 and June 13 managers and overseers in government-controlled establishments were in many cases dismissed, frequently with violence, by the workmen or the revolutionary committees, and that more than 100 establishments have thus been deprived of their most experienced officers. Local revolutionary organizations have in some instances placed embargoes on goods, regulated their distribution

and restricted profits, prices sometimes being fixed at a figure below first cost.

At the end of June, the Labor Gazette continues, unemployment was reported to be increasing in all parts of Russia, for instance in places so far apart as Kiev, Saratoff, Nijni Novgorod, Novo Nikolaievsk and Barnaul (W. Siberia). The report from Nijni Novgorod mentioned the causes of unemployment: Lack of fuel and raw materials, paucity of orders and difficulty of satisfying demands for exorbitant advances in wages. In some cases the unemployment was said to be due to the belief that a speedy peace was possible, in consequence of which "war work" was cut down and other work taken up.

In the Moscow district, owing to the lack of coal deliveries, the factories are being closed down for three months in order to have their plant adapted for the use of peat fuel. During that period, the operatives are to be paid two-thirds of their usual rates of wages.

From the Donetz coal-mining area come complaints of a critical reduction in the output of coal owing to constant disputes between the workpeople and the mine owners. It is stated that by reason of the lack of materials, machines and labor, the majority of the employers have ceased almost wholly to do repairs, and are not replacing worn-out machines.

The Provisional Government has under consideration a bill for the formation of a Central Committee for the Distribution of Labor under the presidency of the Minister of Labor. The functions of this committee will include the study of the problem of the systematic utilization and distribution of labor for the needs of Government and public utility undertakings, the formation of a plan for the distribution of workpeople among various industries and districts, and the preparation of lists of workmen who can be spared from the army and of those not liable to military service. Local committees will be appointed by the central body. In the meantime, the employment department of the Ministry of Labor has circularized the Municipal and Zemstvo Councils, asking what public works they could undertake, either now or later, what state subsidies they would need for the execution of such works, and how many workpeople would be required. The Minister has also requested these authorities to establish labor exchanges.

The general disorganization of industry in recent months is in large measure due to the reduced efficiency of railway transport, which is illustrated by figures showing the reduction in the quantity of goods carried by the railways in each of the months March to June this year, as compared with last year. On this basis, March last showed a decline of 11 per cent, April and May each 19 per cent, and June 25 per cent. Since the beginning of the present year, the number of worn-out engines has increased from 382 to 479, the total number of engines in May last being 20,884. The number of worn-out goods wagons, which in January last was 25,810, had, by May, 1917, increased to 42,570. The increase in the numbers of worn-out engines and wagons is stated to be wholly due to a decrease in the efficiency of labor—a decrease which, all reports declare, amounts to 50 per cent.

ECONOMIC REGIONS IN FRANCE PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—Towards the end of last August, M. Clementel, Minister for Commerce, Industry, Post and Telegraph, sent to the different chambers of commerce a project for the division of France into economic regions and asked that in each case answers on the following three points might be returned to him:—"If any objection was seen to the principle of grouping the chambers of commerce by districts; if the project of grouping the chambers of commerce by districts, such as had been established by their services, would be acceptable without modification; and if the organizations would be disposed to contribute to the expenditure incurred by the representatives throughout the economic district."

According to M. Clementel's plan, the Côte d'Or, part of Saône-et-Loire, Doubs, the Haute-Saône and Jura, would unite the chambers of commerce of Auxerre, Sens, Dijon, Beaune, Chalon-sur-Saône, Besançon, Gray, Lure, and Lons-le-Saunier. After much consideration of the grouping of the district, "the principle of the project" was accepted by the Chamber of Commerce of Beaune, but when it came to the question of the grouping of regions, the Chamber of Commerce considered that from Auxerre to Villefranche-sur-Saône the vine-growing interest took precedence of all others, and that to detach Maçon and Villefranche from the Burgundy district would be an economic heresy. A resolution was passed declaring that Burgundy, that is to say, the extent of territory comprising Auxerre, Sens, Dijon, Beaune, Chalon, Maçon, Villefranche and Bourg, constituted an autonomous region. The Chamber of Commerce declared that in the economic interests of the country it associated itself with the project for constituting a more extended district, having Dijon as its administrative center, but on the express condition that the Burgundian vineyards should not be divided.

The Chamber of Commerce reserved its judgment on the third point.

LEATHER FOR CIVILIAN USES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A new order concerning sole leather has been issued by the Army Council by which additional classes of leather are released for civilian purposes. Conditions limiting profits on all transactions in the released leather are fully set out.

SOME SCOTTISH LABOR PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland.—The threatened strike of the Scottish Colliery Enginemen, which arose over a dispute in connection with their application for a war bonus of 1s. per shift, has been averted and the strike notices have been withdrawn. The application for the war bonus was independent of the national demand for a 25 per cent increase in wages, put forward by the Miners Federation, which is still under discussion. The Scottish Colliery Enginemen being part of the Miners Federation will, however, also benefit by the advance if it is conceded. As a result of negotiations with the Coal Controller, the enginemen's executive were offered a war bonus at the flat rate of 1s. 3d. per shift for all their members. The offer has been accepted with satisfaction and has already come into effect. This advance brings the wages of scottish winding enginemen up to 10s. 7d. per shift.

Textile workers in Perth have recently taken steps to form local trade union branches of the textile workers unions. Although there are two factories in Perth, up till now the workers have been unorganized.

An agreement has been come to between the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks, and the East of Scotland Cooperative Wages Board, representing the societies of Armadale, Broxburn, Portobello, Tranent, Gorebridge, and Musselburgh, with respect to the conditions of employment for dressmakers and milliners. The following wage scale has been agreed to: First year 5s., second year 6s., third year 8s., fourth year 10s., fifth year 14s., sixth year 16s., seventh year 18s., eighth year 20s. Employees not included in the above scale are to be considered according to experience and responsibility. Overtime is to be paid at the rate of time and a half, which is to be reckoned as from half an hour after the usual stopping time. Working hours have also been fixed from 8:30 a. m. to 6 p. m. with one hour off for dinner. A weekly half-holiday is to be given on Saturdays or Wednesdays. All workers who have been in the continuous employment of a firm one year or over, are to receive one week's holidays during the summer with full pay, while those who have been employed under 12 months will be given half a day for every complete month served. All statutory holidays occurring during the year are to be paid for.

The strike at Messrs. Pullar and Sons' dye works at Perth has ended. At a recent meeting of the employees it was decided by a large majority to return to work, pending a settlement of the dispute by arbitration. Mr. Pullar, managing director of the firm, and Mr. Brown, manager, had a long interview with the Labor Minister in London, the outcome of which was that a conference has been arranged to be held in Perth in the near future, at which six representatives of the employer and six representatives of the men will sit, with the Duke of Atholl as chairman. It has been agreed by both parties that in the event of failure to reach a settlement upon any point in dispute, the decision of the chairman will be accepted.

FRANCE TACKLES FOOD PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The rules which have been adopted for the guidance of the Government Economic Committee have been officially announced and are as follows:

1. The mission of the economic committee is to coordinate the action of the administrations and services charged with the economic interests of the country, particularly in regard to those which concern the revictualing of the army and of the civil population in foodstuffs, their production, acquisition and distribution. It supervises the carrying out of the measures adopted with this object.

2. The Undersecretaryship of State for Commerce, Maritime, Transport, and Blockade will take part with the Committee in the consideration of matters concerning their departments.

3. The meetings of the economic committee will be convened by its president one or more times in each week as may be required. The secretariat of the committee will communicate the decisions taken to the departments concerned, when they have been confirmed, when necessary, by the Council of Ministers.

4. The members of the economic committee are charged, in so far as each is concerned, with the execution of the present order.

The Journal publishes an interview with M. Maurice Long, in which the new Minister for Food Supply sketched the main lines of the program which he intended to follow. Before he could hope to realize his projects, said M. Long, he must be fully acquainted with the resources at his disposal. The first days must be devoted to taking stock and till he had done this it was too soon to talk of a program, even while keeping to generalities. All he could say was that they had decided that morning to form a large economic council. This council, over which M. Doumergue would preside, would coordinate all the departments, both those near at hand and those at a distance, which were concerned in providing for the needs of the country, not only for the supply of food, but also for all products necessary to economic life. What was needed was to do away with watertight compartments, to fuse all the services, and to pool all the sources of production or importation as much for the needs of the army as for those of the civil population. Only

in this way, they believed, would they be able to make the utmost use of their means of transport and avoid waste of foodstuffs or of time; each being equally undesirable. Suppose, for instance, M. Long proceeded, the different ministers had come to an agreement as to the quantity of such and such a product, to be imported, it was clear that it would be much easier to make arrangements for its transport, and the committee would afterward arrange for its distribution between the army and the civil population. What they wished to do, above all, was to coordinate all their efforts and to sum up everything which they had at their disposal. They were firmly convinced that in this way they could make very satisfactory provision for the needs of the time, especially if they had the moral support of the country.

It was easy, the Journal stated, to understand the reserve shown by the new minister, but it went on to recall the fact that last March in the course of a debate on the economic crisis M. Long had stated his views. It was not, for him, a case for restrictions only, but for an intensification of production. As many men as possible should be devoted to agriculture, and the amount of corn produced in France and her colonies must be increased.

M. Long went on to say to the interviewers that he considered that the great mistake had been the effort made to render the war agreeable and popular. It was an economic mistake, a political mistake and a still greater moral mistake. The war must be seen for what it was, if it was to be carried through to the end. Its terrible nature must be realized in order that people might be willing to make the greatest sacrifices and supreme efforts, and that they might not, even in the moment of victory, allow the sources of the nation's life and of its economic renaissance to become exhausted.

CORN PRODUCTION ACT EXPLAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A memorandum has recently been issued by the Board of Agriculture which explains the chief provisions of the Corn Production Act, 1917, as regards agricultural wages in England and Wales.

The act provides for the establishment of an Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales which will be responsible for fixing minimum rates of wages for men and boys, women and girls employed in agriculture not only on farms, but also on osier land, woodland, orchards, market gardens and nursery grounds.

The wages board will consist of equal numbers of members appointed by agricultural employers and workers to the addition of a certain number of impartial representatives appointed by the Board of Agriculture, which will also nominate the chairman and secretary. Women as well as men will be eligible for election on the Wages Board.

It will be the duty of the Wages Board to fix minimum rates of wages for time work for all classes of workers, and they may, if they think fit, also fix minimum rates of wages for piece work. These rates, whether for time or piece work, may be fixed so as to apply universally to workers employed in agriculture, or they may be different for different districts, or for different classes of workers, or for different kinds and conditions of employment.

Once a minimum rate of wages has been fixed, it will be illegal for any employer to employ a workman at a rate lower than the minimum rate. In certain cases, however, the Wages Board will have power to grant a permit of exemption if they are satisfied that a workman is incapable of earning the minimum time rate applicable. In cases where a worker is employed on piece work and a minimum time rate, but no minimum piece rate has been fixed by the Wages Board, for the work on which he is employed, if his earnings fall below what he would have earned at the minimum time rate applicable, he has the right to complain to the Wages Board, who may direct the employer to pay the difference. The Board of Agriculture may also appoint officers to investigate complaints and to enforce the provisions of the act as regards the minimum rate of wages.

The Wages Board may, and if required by the Board of Agriculture must establish district wages committees to act for areas determined by the Wages Board. The district wages committees will be composed of equal numbers of representatives of local employers and local workers, and at least one member of the Wages Board or other person nominated by the Board of Agriculture shall sit on each district committee. The duty of the district wages committees will be to recommend to the Wages Board minimum rates of wages applicable to their districts. Any alteration made by the Wages Board to the minimum rate can only be made upon the recommendation of the district committee.

Some time must necessarily elapse before the Wages Board and district committees are established and rates of wages are fixed. Meantime any able-bodied man employed on time-work at a rate which, in the opinion of the court, is less than the equivalent for an ordinary day's work of 25s a week, will be entitled to recover the difference from his employer as a civil debt, at any time within three months after the minimum is fixed. Employers are, therefore, advised to pay all able-bodied men employed in agriculture on time-work wages for an ordinary day's work equivalent to at least 25s a week, and should provisionally agree with such workers as to the customary or reasonable value of any allowances which are reckoned as part payment of wages. It is illegal under the Truck Acts to reckon beer or cider or other intoxicants as allowances in part payment of wages.

ITALIAN CABINET CRISIS AVERTED

Serious Situation Arose Over the Dissatisfaction Felt With the Policy of Signor Orlando, the Minister of Interior

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The ministerial crisis which has lately seemed imminent on account of the dissatisfaction felt with the policy of the Minister of the Interior, Signor Orlando, has been averted. The opinion that that Minister would not continue to hold his present position, has been freely expressed in certain quarters. Representatives of the Interventionist party, comprising members of the Nationalist, Radical, Reformist Socialist, Republican, Liberal and Constitutional Democratic parties recently met and passed an order of the day stating that in consideration of the general situation in the country and the bad effects produced by Signor Orlando's internal policy they begged that he should be replaced by some one more capable of meeting the requirements of the times through which Italy was passing. The interventionist newspapers have daily contained long articles on the subject and comparisons have been freely drawn between the policy pursued in France by M. Malvy and that in Italy by Signor Orlando. The Corriere della Sera declared that the much discussed temporary recent shortage of bread in Turin would not have caused nearly so much agitation if it had not been that through the weakness of the policy followed by the Minister of the Interior, the Glottian and Leninist elements, especially strong in Turin, had been allowed such free play.

In view of these circumstances the meeting of the Cabinet was eagerly anticipated. At the first day's meeting all the ministers were present with the exception of Signor Scialoja. After this first meeting it was rumored that not only recent events but the whole internal policy of the Boselli Cabinet had been discussed and it was stated that Bissolati had expressed himself with great frankness. The outcome of the ministerial discussions was awaited with interest in political circles. Various meetings and discussions between the different ministers were said to have taken place during the afternoons following the Cabinet meeting. The Ministers Bissolati, Bonomi and Comandini, the representatives of the Left in the Cabinet, were said to have acted together as they did during the ministerial crisis a few months ago. The Cabinet meeting on the following day was attended by all the ministers. It is stated that the first to speak were the Prime Minister and Baron Sonnino. Other ministers followed them, including Bissolati, and the report says that Signor Orlando then spoke at some length and said that if it was held that a change in the personnel of those who collaborated with him at the Ministry of the Interior would render the action of the Government more vigorous with regard to the war, he could say that Commendatore Camille Corradini, his Chief of Cabinet, had the day before tendered his resignation, and that, several days before, he had accepted the resignation of the Director-General of Public Safety, Commendatore Vigliani.

The new order concerning the Committee for Food Consumption, was briefly discussed and also the new arrangements by means of which a closer connection is to be established between that office and the Ministry of the Interior. An official communication was issued later by the Agencia Stefani, stating that the Council of Ministers had discussed their general policy at two sittings and had come to the unanimous conclusion that this answered to the needs of the present conditions of the country. The question of the food policy and of the reorganization of the Commissariat for Food Consumption had also been discussed. An official announcement of the resignation of Signor Corradini followed, but so far, although the resignation of Signor Corradini is affirmed by the newspapers, the official announcement of it has not been made. The comments of the press on the

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settlement of the differences in the Cabinet and the avoidance of a ministerial crisis are divergent, but on the whole unfavorable and dubious. The Giornale d'Italia, although lately very outspoken in its criticism of Signor Orlando, expresses its approval and says that the National Ministry, its differences as to methods having been overcome, will pursue a war policy with renewed vigor and with a better sense of its mission as an instrument for coordinating all the energies of the country for the successful achievement of its aspirations. The Secolo says that the prevalent opinion is that the Ministry has been much weakened and that a crisis will occur when Parliament meets. It says that no one doubts Signor Orlando's good intentions, but that he has been made to believe that Italy must be governed by gentleness towards her enemies, and that, owing to this, methods have been followed which have agreed too well with the plans of Glottian neutrality.

The Idea Nazionale ends a long article on the subject by saying that if Signor Boselli's Ministry has become reconciled to Signor Orlando, the nation, with a better comprehension of what is required, is not reconciled. The Corriere della Sera, in a censored article, asks why those who have desired the war and victory at the cost of the greatest sacrifices, such as Sonnino and Bissolati, have adopted such a poor solution for vital problems. It answers this question by saying that they believe that, while bringing about the downfall of the Ministry would be easy, it would be difficult to construct another which would have a large measure of support in the two chambers. Excited peoples told them not to pay any heed to Parliament and to go forward. But these were people who did not reflect. Those who did not wish for impossible coups d'état must seek other solutions for overcoming the difficulties which obstructed the path.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM OPPOSED IN SAXONY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DRESDEN, Germany.—Whatever may or may not be afoot in Prussia, the Saxon Government continues to show no inclination whatever to yield to the demand for democratic reform. The constitution committee appointed by the Lower House of the Diet has resumed its discussions, and has spent a considerable amount of time in evolving a scheme for the reform of the Upper House, and the democratization of the parliamentary franchise. The evident hostility of the Government imparted a merely tentative character to the whole discussion, however, and when directly challenged as to its willingness to concede franchise reform, its complete refusal was announced in a manner calculated to produce the maximum of irritation. Replying to the interpellation, it stated curtly that it could only refer to the official declaration made in the Diet in May last, and that in its opinion there were no grounds for a revision of the policy of refusal announced on that occasion. Asked as to whether this was the final pronouncement of the Ministry as a whole, the Government spokesman merely vouchsafed the remark that he had nothing more to add, and when pressed to inform the committee whether the statement he had made was to be regarded as coming from the Ministry of the Interior alone, or from the Government as a whole, he refused to reply.

This incident not unnaturally called forth sharp criticism during the debate that followed, and it will be interesting to watch its effect in view of the serious warnings given the Government by so many speakers during the last session of the Diet as to the growth of disaffection and unrest among the people.



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CUBANS PLANNING FOR WAR FARMS

Agricultural Zones System to Be Established May Increase Foodstuffs Enough to Release Ships to Carry Sugar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Details of President Menocal's plans for increasing the war resources of Cuba, following his appointment of a Cuban Council of National Defense, as called to Cuban official agencies here, show that the island Republic will establish at once a system of war farms and agricultural zones, supervised by the council, wherein the cultivation of needed foodstuffs will be supervised by the Cuban Government.

This step is expected to solve Cuba's food problem, and to release steamers for the transportation of the sugar crop, which is expected to be the largest in the world's history.

It is also possible that armed Cuban forces, both military and naval, will be provided soon for service in the war, under the council's direction. A fund of \$200,000 has been placed at the council's disposal, and branches will be established throughout the Republic, under the leadership of the provincial governors and the mayors. The council plans to take a census of all aliens, and will make it impossible for any alien enemy to enter the island. The importation and export of foodstuffs is placed in the hands of the Government, as well as trade in petroleum and its products, coal, sugar, bags and other necessities. Labor conditions will be studied, and action taken to stabilize the labor market and to maintain equitable working and wage conditions.

President Menocal intends to see that the Cuban planters are provided with all the fertilizer they need to install the new system of war farms. He says in his decree announcing the system that first consideration shall be given to the products of the soil, and to industries that assist in domestic and foreign production. Betterment of transportation facilities and communications, and freight economies by railways and steamship lines, are other matters for which the council will provide.

ITALIAN DOCKERS DISPUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—Difficulties have occurred with the dock workers at Civitavecchia, who have refused to unload a large vessel loaded with corn. No details as to the matter have so far appeared in the press, but the supposition has been freely advanced that the occurrence is due to the work of those who are endeavoring to undermine the internal resistance of the country. It is said the Government is contemplating energetic measures and there seems little doubt that in this they would have the support of the country.

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CHEQUERS COURT BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Beautiful House Amongst Chiltern Hills in England Presented to Nation as Country Residence for Prime Ministers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—As already reported in the cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, Sir Arthur Lee, M. P., has decided to give his beautiful country house, the historic Chequers Court in Buckinghamshire, to the nation, as an official country residence for the prime ministers of the future. Mr. Lloyd George has accepted the offer, and has signified his willingness as soon as the preliminaries are completed, to attend and preside over the first meeting of the trustees, to whose care the property is to be consigned.

The purpose of the trust, Sir Arthur Lee explains in a memorandum dealing with the matter, is that the ownership of the Chequers estate, with the mansion house and everything it contains, shall be transferred forthwith as a free gift (in trust) to the nation, on the conditions that the present owners may (if they so desire) remain in occupation as tenants of the trustees, but that ultimately the house should be used and maintained in perpetuity as the official residence of the British Prime Minister. The scheme is not a mere whim, Sir Arthur explains, but a carefully thought out policy based on long experience of political life and official conditions of the beneficial effect which Chequers invariably exercises on the hard-working man of affairs.

The main features of the scheme are, therefore, the memorandum continues, designed not merely to make Chequers available as the official country residence of the Prime Minister of the day, but to tempt him to visit it regularly, and to make it possible for him to live there even if his income should be limited to his salary. With this object a sufficient endowment is provided to cover the cost of a permanent nucleus staff of servants, of keeping up the gardens and grounds, of maintenance and repairs, and other necessary outgoings. There is also a "residential" allowance for the official occupant, calculated in a fashion deliberately designed to encourage regular week-end visits.

The object being to preserve the trust in perpetuity, steps have been taken to constitute a board of ex-officio trustees, whose functions or offices are likely to be permanent and of a kind to enlist their interest in the objects of the scheme. This board has been constituted as follows, with the approval of all the present holders of the offices concerned:

The Prime Minister;
The Speaker, House of Commons;
Foreign Secretary;
The Chancellor of the Exchequer;
President of the Board of Agriculture;
First Commissioner of Works;
Chairman of Executive Committee of National Trust for Places of Historic Interest;
Director of the National Gallery;
Or the equivalent posts in the future, with power to add to their number.

Four to form a quorum; and the board to meet not less than once a year, and not less than once in three years at Chequers.

As already explained, the main object of the scheme is to provide a residence for the prime ministers. It might happen, however, that for some reason or other an individual Premier might be unwilling to exercise his right of residence. In that event, and in order to provide against the house being left unoccupied, the following list of alternative occupants is suggested, to whom the full privilege of residence (under the scheme) should be offered in turn and in the order named:

Chancellor of the Exchequer (in view of the ancient association of his office with the house);
Foreign Secretary;
The American Ambassador;
Speaker of the House of Commons;
Minister for Agriculture;
First Lord of the Admiralty;
Secretary of State for War;
First Commissioner of Works.

The power to reconsider his decision, and to resume the right to occupancy, should always be reserved to the Prime Minister of the day.

Another cardinal object of the scheme is to preserve, so far as possible, the main architectural and archaeological features of the house and surroundings in their present restored condition. It will therefore be provided, and strictly enjoined, in the trust deed that no alteration, mutilation, addition, or subtraction shall be made to the principal features of the house.

If the stipulations under this head should, at first sight, seem too rigid, it must be remembered that Chequers has passed through painful vicissitudes in the way of "improvements and renovations," and that the recent restoration has been carried out under the best architectural advice and with the primary object of bringing the house back to the appearance and atmosphere intended by its original builders. It is therefore desired to protect it against such outrages as were inflicted upon it by late Georgian Goths and Vandals, and to preserve, so long as possible, its interior furnishings and works of art, which represent the tastes, collecting enthusiasms, historic relics, and ancient belongings of its long line of owners, from at any rate the sixteenth century up to the present day.

The trust fund of the estate, which will be known as the "Chequers Trust Fund," will be constituted in the first place by a capital endowment, which is calculated to produce an income of about £2200 a year, and will be supplemented by revenue derived from

the management of the woods and farms.

If, for any reason in the future, the memorandum concludes, the trust should completely fail and the house remain unoccupied for not less than 10 years, the trust deed will provide for the sale at public auction of the entire property (except the pictures, miniatures, manuscripts, historical relics, and works of art described in a special catalogue). The net proceeds of such sale, together with the capital of the trust fund, will be invested in government securities and held by the Public Trustee and the income therefrom will be paid annually to the trustees of the National Gallery for the purchase of additional pictures for the nation. In that event also the works of art and other items specified in the above-mentioned catalogue are to be given to the nation for exhibition in the national collections.

Mr. Lloyd George's letter of acceptance is characteristically cordial, and is as follows:

10, Downing Street, Whitehall, S. W.
August 23, 1917.

My dear Lee—Your offer in regard to the Chequers Estate is most generous and beneficial, and one for which Prime Ministers of England in the future will have much to thank you. The gift which you are now bequeathing in advance to the nation is in its very essence an indication of the practical thoughtfulness which is characteristic of you, and the public spirit which the scheme displays is worthy of that which its originator has shown in all my dealings with him. Future generations of Prime Ministers will think with gratitude of the impulse which has thus prompted you so generously to place this beautiful mansion at their disposal. I have no doubt that such a retreat will do much to alleviate the cares of State which they will inherit along with it, and you will earn the grateful thanks of those whose privilege it is to enjoy it.

You have my full authority to go ahead with the scheme, to approach the other trustees, and to take whatever steps may be necessary to bring the trust into effective existence.

As soon as these preliminaries are completed, I shall be glad to attend and preside over the first meeting of the trustees.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) D. LLOYD GEORGE.

Chequers Court, which lies 700 feet above the sea, in a sheltered hollow amidst the Chiltern Hills, some 33 miles by road from London, is, in origin and design, a Tudor house. It was largely rebuilt in 1565 and restored by Sir Arthur Lee as recently as 1909. In the park are still to be seen the remains of the castle of Cymbeline, which is reputed to have been the birthplace of Caractacus about A. D. 1, but the first reliable record of the house dates from the reign of Henry II, when it was the residence of Elias de Scacario, keeper of the King's exchequer.

That was, of course, in the middle of the Twelfth Century, and from that time until a few years ago, when Sir Arthur Lee, after being a tenant of the last owner for some years, acquired the freehold for the present purpose, the property never changed hands except by will.

Although perhaps one of the most interesting features about Chequers are the Cromwell relics which are preserved there, it does not appear that the Protector had any personal connection with the house. The relics, however, find a just home there, for it was by the marriage of the grandson of Lady Russell, herself a daughter of Oliver Cromwell, with Joannah Bevell, the heiress of the Croke family, to whom the house belonged at that time, that Chequers came into the Russell family, and it was this grandson, Colonel Russell, Oliver Cromwell's great-grandson, who brought all the interesting relics to the house.

These relics consist of a portrait by R. Walker; a miniature by Samuel Cooper; a life mask; a ring with portrait miniature by Samuel Cooper; his sword, one of which he carried at Marston Moor; his slippers, and a portrait at the age of two years. In addition to these there are several portraits and relics of the Cromwell family.

Amongst the pictures preserved at Chequers (apart from family portraits) are Rembrandt's "The Mathe-

maticians," the "Duke of Ferrara," by Daddo Dossi; "Sir Joshua Reynolds," by himself, and six examples of John Constable, together with several paintings, sketches, autograph notes and so forth. There are examples of the work of F. Bol (2), Gainsborough, Reynolds (2), Hoppner, E. Van der Helst, Rubens, N. Elias (2), Raeburn, L. Backhuysen, G. Tilborch (2), Jan Fyt, J. Crome, Van Goyen, Sir T. Lawrence, R. Dobson, Zoffany, Mierevelt (2), Sir P. Lely, F. Zurbaran Janet and many others. There are also drawings by Downman and Gardner.

The library at Chequers contains about 5000 books and many important documents and manuscripts.

Amongst the notable books may be mentioned a "Breeches Bible," a fourth folio Shakespeare in the original binding and a first edition of Spenser's "Faerie Queene" (1609).

COLOMBIA PROTESTS GERMANY'S WARFARE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Colombian Senate has passed a resolution protesting against Germany's ruthless submarine warfare, the State Department has been advised by Perry Belen, the American charge at Bogota.

Officials view the action of the Colombian Senate as signifying the development of a better feeling toward this country and the Allies. Failure of the United States Senate to ratify the treaty to pay Colombia for the partition of Panama had aroused considerable feeling in the South American republic.

The adoption of the resolution is especially gratifying to officials here because German business interests in Colombia, which have been very influential with the Government Party, had been conducting an energetic propaganda to prevent Colombia from joining other South American countries in condemnation of Germany's methods of warfare.

The action also was regarded as important because Colombian territory has been under suspicion by this Government as a possible location of German wireless plants and as of prospective value to the Central Powers as a submarine base.

SCHOOLS TO PRACTICE WINTER GARDENING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The campaign for summer gardens in the public schools of Louisville has induced a desire on the part of children to continue the work throughout the winter, and to this end the supervisor of gardens in the schools has arranged to have installed in the various school gardens cold frames, and the planting of seeds and slips of vegetables and flowers suitable for cultivation in this manner will begin immediately. Flowers that develop in these frames will be used to decorate the school rooms, and the money contributed by the children and ordinarily spent for this purpose will be conserved for the purchase of vegetable garden seeds next spring.

The report of the supervisor covering the gardening activities in the public school during the past season showed the gardens were successful. The proceeds from one school alone aggregated \$73.50. The cost of planting the garden was \$6. Much of the produce of the 24 school gardens of the city has been preserved for winter use in the penny lunch rooms of the schools.

MISSISSIPPI SUITS STARTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BILOXI, Miss.—Suits in which Stokes V. Robertson, state revenue agent, and the counties of Pearl River and Hancock, seek to recover more than \$400,000 on merchantable timber, alleged to be due the State of Mississippi, as trustee, and the counties of Pearl River and Hancock, have been filed in United States District Court at Biloxi. The cases are to come up at the February term.

GREAT GERMAN SUPPLIES TAKEN

Seizure of Large Amounts of Cotton, Steel, Copper and Other Materials Stored in United States—Hunt for More

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Secret service agents, working under the direction of William F. Flynn, chief of the United States secret service, have already seized in this city and in Hoboken large stores of copper, oil, steel and nickel, valued at \$2,500,000, owned by Germany, and are engaged in identifying other stores, said to amount to many millions more in value. When these will be seized is a matter that Washington is now said to be considering. Under the trading with the enemy act, the Government, through its alien property custodian, has full power to seize all the property and

make an accounting for the seized stuff after the war.

Germany's largest holding in this country, it is said, is cotton. This, like most of the raw materials purchased for Germany, was obtained by agents working under Heinrich F. Albert, the Imperial German privy councillor and spy master. In the archives at Washington are detailed reports of this particular activity. It is said that of cotton alone Germany has more than 1,000,000 bales purchased through Albert in this country. Most of this cotton was purchased before November, 1915.

Germany purchased several other million bales of cotton through houses in neutral countries in 1914, 1915 and 1916. Most of it was smuggled into Germany from Gothenberg, Sweden and various points in Norway, Denmark, Holland and Spain.

"Under the trading with the enemy act," said a high federal official, "it is the duty of American brokers and other Americans now holding raw materials for Germany to inform the Government of the fact. Their failure to do so constitutes a crime. In fact these men at the present moment are guilty of a crime. When these men first engaged in this work the country

ARRANGING FOR SOLDIERS' VOTE

General Rules for Taking Vote of Canadian Soldiers Abroad Now Issued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Final arrangements are being made by Major Purney, who has been appointed overseas clerk of the Crown in Chancery for the purpose of taking the soldiers' vote in the coming election, before leaving Ottawa for the old country. The general rules on which the military vote is to be taken are as follows:

1. If the elector can indicate the name of the electoral district in which he last continuously resided for at least four months of the 12 months preceding his enlistment or appointment, his vote goes to that electoral district.

2. If he cannot name an electoral district, but can name a place within an electoral district at which he resided for the period mentioned, his vote will be applied to the electoral district in which the place is situated.

3. If he cannot specify an electoral district or place of residence during the time indicated, but can specify with sufficient clearness an electoral district in which he has resided at any other time, his vote will go to the constituency specified.

4. If, by reason of non-residence in Canada, or from other reason, the elector is unable to indicate any particular constituency or place, then he may stipulate to which electoral district he wishes to have his vote applied.

A peculiar feature in the elections is that a candidate, in order to obtain military votes has to be "recognized" by the leader of the respective parties, that is to say, in the case of the Government, by the Premier, and in the case of the Opposition, by the leader of the Opposition, and in the case of any independent or labor party by the leader of that party. The names of these "recognized" candidates must be published in the Canada Gazette.

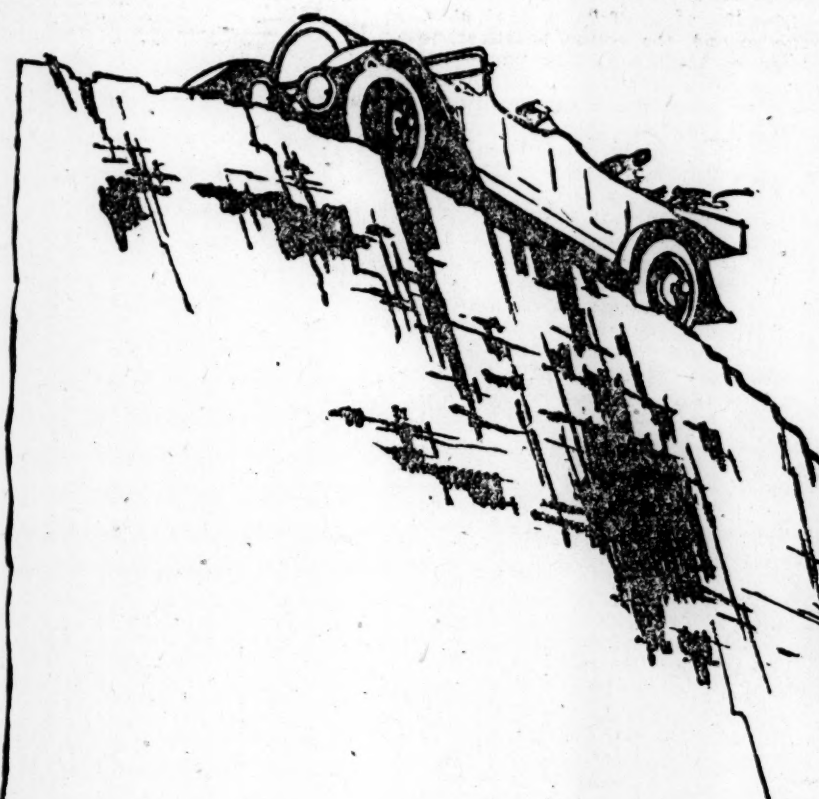
EXPORT LICENSE LIST ENLARGED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Another long list of articles which will be licensed for export only where they will contribute to successful prosecution of the war has been issued by the War Trade Board. It includes amorphous phosphorus, antifriction metals, bichromate of potash, bismuth salts, boring machines and mills, brass, caustic potash, china weed oil, chrome steel, chromium, cobalt, copper and alloys unless containing less than 10 per cent, crucibles, industrial diamonds, drill presses (except sensitive), drilling machinery, ferro-chrome, ferro vanadium, ferro-tungsten, all articles containing flax manufactured in the United States, flannelette, grinders, graphite electrodes, animal hair, hydrofluoric acid, jute and products, manganese, drilling machines, except hand-mill, mercury, molybdenum, maxos emery, nickel and alloy, plum-bago and products, planers, peas, sal-ammoniac, scheelite, sodium phosphate, solder, tin and alloys, tungsten and alloys, vanadium, wool and all its products suitable for military purposes and yellow phosphorus.

GAS SUPERVISOR PROVIDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—To provide a check on charges, and to sift down the average of 1000 complaints received monthly by the gas-producing company which supplies the householders of New Orleans, a supervisor of gas is to be named by the Board of Public Utilities. The duties of the new official will be to test the gas at regular intervals, and on demand of any householder to test any or all meters, irrespective of the tests made by agents of the gas company. Deputies and assistants are provided for in the ordinance.



Make sure

You can't tell anything about unidentified gasoline until *after* you have used it.

Then your knowledge, as often as not, is in terms of carbonized cylinders, tardy starts, and sluggish pick-ups.

Don't take unnecessary chances—use SOCONY Motor Gasoline and be *sure*. Every gallon is like every other gallon, now or a year from now, here or a hundred miles from here.

Look for the Red, White and Blue SO-CO-NY sign. It stands for gasoline that is absolutely pure—power in every drop. Costs less by the mile, because there are more miles to the gallon.

Standard Oil Company of New York



POLITICS BLAMED FOR SCHOOL RIOTS

New York Supporters of Mayor
Mitchel See in Strikes of
Children Influences of Or-
ganizations Opposing Him

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Riots of school children in this city, ostensibly directed against the further extension of the Gary system, are believed to have been instigated by politicians or professional agitators opposed to the reelection of Mayor Mitchel. The Board of Education and the officers of the Children's Court are both conducting investigations which are expected to reveal what and who are behind the agitation among the children. It is also claimed that opposition of the children to the longer school hours, made necessary by the passage of the Military Training Law, has a bearing on the situation.

The introduction of the Gary system, or an adaptation of it, has caused a controversy over the schools which has been under way for some time. The issue has been drawn sharply between William G. Wilcox, president of the Board of Education, and Superintendent of Schools Maxwell. The former favors the system, and the latter opposes it. Many meetings of parents have been held to promote both sides of the question.

Thirty schools have been altered to accommodate the Gary duplicate plan. The 1300 original classrooms have been reduced to 1000, the other 300 now being used for special purposes, such as workshops, gymnasiums, auditoriums, etc. But whereas these schools used to accommodate only 1300 classes, under the new plan, by use of the special rooms and playgrounds, the 1000 classrooms accommodate 2000 classes, with a gain in accommodations of 700 classes and 25,000 children. The changes have been made at a cost of \$750,000. Proponents of the plan insist that it is necessary, if the city is to accommodate all the pupils.

Early in the present mayoralty campaign the schools were brought in as an issue. It is evident now that neither the fusionists behind Mayor Mitchel, nor the Tammany and Socialist parties behind Judge Hyman and Morris Hillquit, are hesitating about the propriety of using the schools as an issue. The fusionists claim that their opponents introduced the issue, making it necessary to reply in order that parents might not be misled. They charge that those influences which would force Mayor Mitchel out of the City Hall are giving out distorted statements concerning the real conditions in connection with the Gary schools. To offset such propaganda, the Board of Education has established a committee in public information, and meetings for the explanation of the Gary plan are being held in various parts of the city. At the same time, some of the neighborhood and parent associations are holding meetings in opposition to the plan.

It is obvious to close observers that the disturbances among the school children of Mayor Mitchel, even if they cannot be proved to have been caused by them, Tammany is particularly interested in attacking the Gary plan, while the Socialists do not conceal their opposition to the Military Training Law. Hillquit and Hyman banners were found among the children during the riots, but both parties deny any connection with the trouble.

Opponents of the Gary plan have spread the claim among parents that Standard Oil and Rockefeller are behind the system, a claim which Ida M. Tarbell has described as an "absurd and disreputable trick."

Two groups seem to be responsible for this agitation, which is both ignorant and dishonest," says Miss Tarbell. "The one, the Tammany crowd that is fighting the reelection of one of the best mayors New York ever had, the other a group that on principle opposes all capitalism. Of Tammany we can expect nothing better. We ought to get something better from the honest opponents of capitalists."

Mayor Mitchel says that only an adaptation of the Gary plan is on trial in this city. Mr. Hillquit says that the excellent features of the plan have not been utilized to the full, but that its peculiar advantages have been used to avoid the proper amount of construction of new school buildings and to hold down the salary list.

The Board of Education has just issued a statement protesting that use of the schools as a political issue is particularly dangerous in the present campaign. "When there are so many other more legitimate issues to engage the undistracted attention of the voters. The dishonest propaganda against the work-study-play plan is mainly and frankly an appeal to ignorance, pique and class prejudice."

The board's information committee says the so-called strikes illustrate the baseness of the assault on the public school as an institution. "Here we have the spectacle of hundreds of school children in the congested quarters of our city marching through the streets bearing political banners which have been provided for them, breaking windows in school buildings, some of them armed with slung shots and sticks, openly defying the police and conducting themselves in such a way as plainly to indicate that older heads had deliberately inspired them to these acts so contrary to normal child nature."

"The education of our children is something which at all times should be considered in the light of a sacred obligation, worthy only of the most earnest, unprejudiced and enlightened thought of our citizens. Never should it be permitted to serve as a mere political vehicle on which, through

devices of fraud and deceit, a political party might ride to power. And when, as at present, the very children, innocent and irresponsible, are sacrificed to make a political holiday, it is time that all good citizens should bring to bear on those responsible the full measure of their indignant condemnation."

STRANDED DUTCH SUBJECTS ASK AID

Travelers in New York Appeal
to President Wilson to Pro-
vide Passage Over Seas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Claiming to represent a committee of more than 300 Dutch subjects stranded in this city, Jac. Smits, chairman, and W. B. Van Eyk, secretary, have sent a letter to President Wilson requesting him to assist them to obtain passage to their own country, either upon the steamship Nieuw Amsterdam, or upon some other Holland steamer now in port.

The letter states that, relying upon the certainty that the Nieuw Amsterdam was to sail with a Belgian relief cargo, and no other on board, many officials of the Netherlands Government in the Dutch East Indies, Java, Sumatra, etc., and other persons, came to this city for the purpose of returning home on that ship.

Delay in receipt of the grain for the relief cargo postponed the sailing; but two weeks ago, it is said, the grain was taken on board and the party had bought their tickets. Then, although all the other required papers were had, the committee says clearance papers were denied. Now there seems to be no hope of sailing at all.

The Hollanders say that Dr. Henry Van Dyke gave them a letter to Secretary of State Lansing, who referred them to Vance McCormick, chairman of the Export Administrative Board, who in turn referred them to the British Embassy. The Embassy referred them to the Consul General in New York, and there they were told that the possibility of their being transported under the British flag would have to be taken up with the War Office in London. Even though they can embark on a British ship, they say, they will not be permitted to take the 130 women and children of their party with them.

The Hollanders call attention to the hospitality extended to Americans in Holland when the war broke out, and say: "We fully recognize the exigencies of a state of war, but might does not make right. The Kingdom of the Netherlands is inferior only in size to other nations. In helpfulness we have not shown ourselves lacking when the need came."

RETAILERS BLAMED FOR MEAT PRICES

CHICAGO, Ill.—Leading packers here charge retail meat dealers with "profiteering" and with "selling second grade meats at No. 1 prices."

"There is not enough No. 1 meat in the country to feed 10 per cent of the people," one packer said.

Packers classify meats in three grades. The first is from animals fed on corn at least six months; the second is from animals "short fed" on corn from 30 to 60 days, while the third is from animals fed entirely on forage.

Retailers, according to the packers, recognize only one grade of meats—sirloin in sirloin and chops are chops, whether the animals have been fed on corn or weeds.

Packers admit an increase on No. 1 meats averaging about 10 cents a pound, wholesale, since April 15, and an increase averaging about 1.5 cents a pound in second grades, but cheaper cuts have been materially reduced, they said.

"We always average 2.5 cents a pound profit on each \$1 in sales," a packer said. "That rule has been followed since the establishment of our business. When by-products and hides bring high prices, as they do now, we cut the prices of meats."

Packers argued that retail prices should be lower, inasmuch as the larger percentage of meat sold to retailers is low grade.

GERMAN ARMY CALL FOUND ON PRISONER

NEWARK, N. J.—Conclusive evidence that Germany mobilized her forces long before the date on which she admits having done so has been obtained by the arrest by Department of Justice agents of Christopher Schnurrer, a graduate of the University of Leipzig, having degrees in surgery and arts. It is announced here. The man was in hiding at Lake Hopatcong, where he was working as a laborer.

In Schnurrer's effects was found a card issued by the imperial German Government directing him to report for military duty on July 17, 1914, a fortnight before Germany started hostilities on the plea that Russia was already mobilizing.

Germany was obliged to admit that some of her troops were on Belgian soil early in August, but the Germans have insisted that their mobilization did not begin until the latter part of July, or when Russia was found to be preparing herself.

Schnurrer's card, according to the government agents, is conclusive proof that before any effort was made on the part of any of the nations at war except Germany, Emperor William was lining up his military forces.

COTTON FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES

Financial Aspects and the Duty
of the Planter to His Country
Outlined Before the Com-
mercial Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"If in our war-created zeal to promote the interests of cotton," said Lewis E. Pierson, chairman of the board of the Irving National Bank, in an address before the cotton section of the recent Southern Commercial Congress, "we exaggerate its importance among our agricultural products or develop it to the exclusion of lines which mean more to the national life, we shall be guilty of an error which will find disagreeable expression in our after-the-war economic condition and which may even affect our interests in the war itself. If the present national emergency demands, or future natural interest suggests that the natural gifts of the cotton states in soil and climate be utilized along lines differing from those which have been popular in the past, or that new methods of distribution be adopted, these requirements must be recognized and complied with."

"In considering the financial aspect of cotton, referring particularly to the national financial aspect, two phases of the situation appear to demand the greatest portion of attention just now. One of these is the attitude of the South concerning the extent to which the exclusively cotton-growing area may be increased or diminished. This involves the question of diversification; the other, the attitude of those most intimately concerned—the Government, the cotton producer and the banker—toward the question of what constitutes a proper present price for cotton. The principal bearing of this is upon the possibilities of foreign competition."

"We must realize that to a very considerable extent our domination of the cotton markets of the world has not been based on inherent superiority over other nations or on any other condition which may not yield to the influence of time and new impulses. The point of all this is that the past and present of America, splendid though it may be, do not provide sufficient assurance concerning its future to justify anything like the recently developed tendency to concede to it preferential treatment as regards price, without any particular reference to the effect upon natural resources, or even upon the possible future of cotton itself."

"In the development of this tendency three elements have been concerned—one, the Government, which, for some reason not generally understood, has seen fit to remove cotton from the operation of price-fixing regulations; the second, the cotton producer, who talks of holding his crop until there is available a price arbitrarily fixed by him and by many considered unreasonable; and the third, the banker, who, by exercising an unusual class of liberality toward the cotton producer, makes it possible for him to hold his cotton until he can force the market on which he has set his mind. While in the treatment of the financial aspect of cotton, the immediate interest of our nation in the war must receive first consideration, it is almost equally important that we do not neglect the future of this great staple which has played such an important part in American trade and in American financial life, and which has meant so much to the people of the great South."

"One of these points is that the present war demand for cotton and the prices resulting are abnormal and cannot safely be built upon as a basis for future plans of production. Another, that the possible European demand immediately after the war is in an extremely uncertain class.

"Still another point most importantly affecting the future of the South, and hence the place of cotton in southern economic plans, is that labor conditions are changing rapidly, and for the worse. This, then, is the financial cotton picture which presents itself for consideration. An estimated yield for the year 1917-18 of 14,000,000 bales; a present price so high that it places the value of this crop above all former estimates; cotton producers considering the possibility of holding for a still higher price; banks fully equipped to make such holdings possible, and bankers not all convinced as to the desirability of prompt sale—a Government concession which has removed cotton from the operation of price-fixing regulation. This is the cheerful side of the picture."

MAGAZINE EDITOR
FACES INDICTMENT
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—D. R. Johnson, editor of the People's Magazine, published here, was arrested on Saturday on a county grand jury indictment charging "interfering with and discouraging enlistments." He pleaded not guilty and was released on bond.

The affairs of the magazine were brought into court recently when an advertiser succeeded in breaking a contract on the ground that the publication was discouraging loyalty. The plaintiff pointed particularly to the published speeches of Senator La Follette and Congressman Ernest Lundeen of Minnesota.

BOAT BUILDERS BUSY
NEW LONDON, Conn.—Contrary to expectations, says a Mystic special to the Day, there has been about as much doing in boat building along the river front during the last several months as at any season for several years, and the boat builders are looking forward to a busy winter with new contracts.



This is the second of six advertisements.

No. 2 A complete set of these advertisements can be secured on request.

THE NEW WAR PLOW

—WHICH IN ONE SHORT YEAR HAS STARTED A REVOLUTION IN AGRICULTURAL METHODS.
The First Public Demonstration of the new device was given on the State Agricultural Farm of the University of Minnesota, and was attended by practical farmers, college professors, professional agronomists, and a large number of farm implement manufacturers. Later it was shown at various State Fairs and at the Agricultural College of the University of Nebraska.

Read what Professor Bassett, Head of the Department of "Agronomy and Farm Management" of the University of Minnesota, says:

The University of Minnesota
Department of Agriculture
St. Paul, Minn.

February 8, 1917.

Mr. S. S. Hamilton,
406 E. 5th St.,
Lincoln, Nebraska.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of February 3d regarding the Once-Over Tiller, may say that all the experience we at the School have had with this machine is we have seen the machine at the State Fair. I am somewhat acquainted with Mr. Guy Lincoln one of the promoters, as Mr. Lincoln has been a student of this institution.

The Once-Over Tiller made a demonstration at the Experiment Station about a week ago in October. I believe the writer attended this demonstration and was well pleased with the work that the plow did. They were running a 16' sulley plow and the attachment was on this plow. The machine certainly pulverized and thoroughly mixed the soil, leaving the surface perfectly smooth and free from all lumps.

I believe there is no data showing the advantage of the use of the machine over the ordinary method of preparing the soil as the machine was just perfected last season. There is to my mind a very good place for this machine in localities where much spring plowing is to be done. Whether it would be a practical proposition for fall plowing in many parts of Minnesota I very much question, as it would leave the land so level and smooth that it would be hard to prepare a seed bed especially in a clay soil in the spring of the year. However, this is only my opinion and we have no data to the contrary.

I understand there is a piece of land rented for demonstration purposes for this summer. Part of the land was plowed with this plow last fall and part will be plowed in the spring. The land is to be cropped this coming summer and compared with the results of work done by other plows.

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AVIATORS HELPING LOAN CAMPAIGN

Student Airmen From Government Schools Aid by Dropping Bombs With Appeal to Win War by Buying Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Student aviators from all the government aviation schools are aiding the Liberty Loan campaign by dropping thousands of paper bombs down upon the cities of the country, each containing an appeal to its funder to help the Government win the war by purchasing Liberty bonds, so that it is not uncommon to see small black bomb-shaped papers fluttering down from the skies, bearing the inscription "Buy a Liberty bond."

Last week it was planned by the Government to rain down 14,000 Liberty Loan posters upon the German trenches by aviators with General Pershing's expeditionary force in France. These posters, all easily understandable by the Huns, even allowing for their ignorance of the English language, it is stated, were sent to General Pershing about five weeks ago.

The campaign is progressing rapidly and officials now believe that if the drive is continued forcibly enough, \$5,000,000,000 will be subscribed.

In spite, however, of persistent published reports that the Liberty Loan subscriptions have been far in excess of \$2,000,000,000, official Treasury statements on Sunday night showed the figure is not over that amount. Certain interests are at work in the United States to cause the impression to prevail that the loan is to be early subscribed. This propaganda is intended to produce a let-down of enthusiasm and a failure of the loan.

The Government enters the last week of the campaign with a full determination to realize all that it set out to accomplish. Ever since the latter part of the first week of the drive, almost three weeks ago, exaggerated reports of the total amount of subscriptions have been published daily in connection with stories that Treasury Department figures were "hearsay" to the extent of several hundred million dollars. The policy of the department throughout the campaign has been to publish the latest official figures at hand exactly as returned by the different federal reserve banks, and to make public, without change, estimates forwarded to Washington by heads of the various committees.

Committee chairmen throughout the country have been asked to base their estimates on what they know to be the facts, and in so far as is known at the department, they have done so.

A striking example of the inaccuracy of some reports which have been sent broadcast was shown in the case of the Minneapolis district, where estimates of current sales were being published daily before the sale started there.

The situation on Sunday night, therefore, according to the best information that the department possessed, is that the sales to date are about \$1,000,000,000 and \$3,000,000,000 short of the minimum and maximum quotas, respectively, set for the country by Secretary McAdoo at the outset of the campaign. He insisted that \$3,000,000,000 worth of bonds must be sold, and it was his expressed hope that the \$5,000,000,000 mark would be reached.

Vigorous efforts will be made in every district between now and next Saturday, when the sale closes, to raise the \$5,000,000,000. The \$3,000,000,000 mark is virtually being lost sight of in the fight for the higher figure.

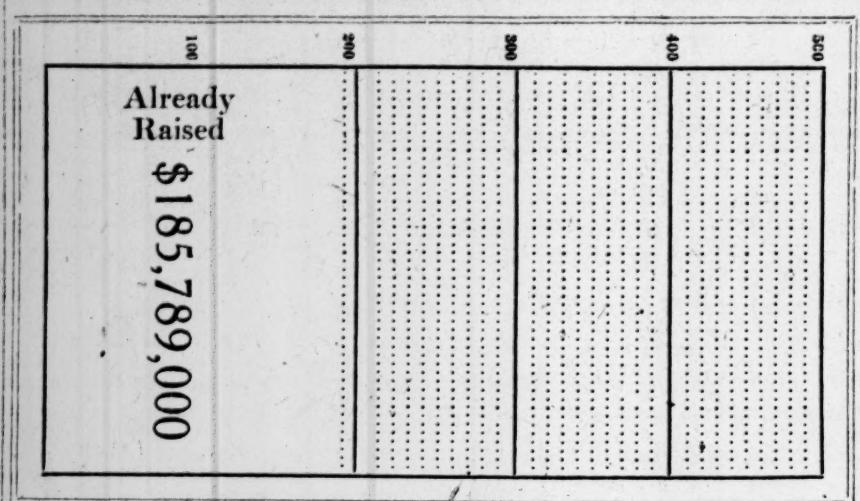
One of the strongest arguments to be used in the closing days of the campaign will be the figures for the seventh German loan, just made public. After being at war more than three years, and having a casualty list estimated at 5,500,000 men, the German people, exclusive of soldiers, have subscribed \$3,107,500,000 to a loan. Nothing would give the Kaiser and all the other enemies of this country more pleasure, it will be pointed out, than for the people of the United States to fail to subscribe a greater amount than this to the second Liberty Loan, when they have had only one previous loan, and virtually no casualties.

Deducting estimated sales to soldiers in this country, more than \$230,000,000 worth of bonds must be sold daily between now and Oct. 27, if the figures of the German loan are to be equaled. The nearer the sale goes to the \$5,000,000,000, the farther down will go the corners of the Kaiser's mouth.

The general outlook of the sale is good. Only two disturbing elements appear: the apathy of certain rural communities of the Middle West and South, and overconfidence, bred by unfounded propaganda and optimistic reports of sales. Liberty Day, next Wednesday, doubtless will see a flood of subscriptions. The country will celebrate that occasion, made a national holiday by President Wilson, as it has not celebrated a holiday in many years. Nor will all of its enthusiasm go up in applause and speeches. It will be a sale day as well as a day of oratory and display. Committees in all 12 districts of the country predict that sales for that day will outstrip any other single day in the history of either the first or second loan.

A strong battery of speakers will talk. These include former President Taft at Hartford, Conn.; former Vice-President Fairbanks at Kansas City; Speaker Champ Clark at Oklahoma City; Secretary McAdoo at Atlanta, Ga.; Secretary Baker at Boston; Secretary Daniels at Columbus, O.; Attorney-General Gregory at Philadelphia; Secretary Redfield at Baltimore; and Secretary Houston, William Jennings Bryan will also speak at places to be

THE \$500,000,000 SHARE OF LIBERTY LOAN NEW ENGLAND IS RAISING



\$185,789,000 shown by the white part, is the amount so far subscribed by patriotic citizens, who must clear away dotted part by Oct. 27

selected later. "Billy" Sunday and a score of other widely-known public men also will speak.

The Boy Scout campaign, which began last Saturday, with 300,000 workers in the field, also will continue unabated until Thursday night. They are reporting good progress.

Recapitulation of sales made through different organizations of persons of foreign birth or extraction today show that great numbers of German-American bodies, including many that supported the first loan, are striving hard to make the second loan a success.

National organizations are issuing special appeals to their subordinate lodges, urging them to appoint special Liberty Loan committees to solicit their members. Responses are encouraging. Comparatively small bodies, composed chiefly of laboring men and small wage earners, with few dollars in their treasuries, have passed resolutions to invest the larger part, if not all, of their funds in Liberty bonds. Other organizations with greater means are subscribing amounts ranging from \$1000 to \$100,000. In several Federal Reserve districts, where there is a predominance of German-Americans, central committees are conducting special campaigns.

Special efforts also are being put forth by many societies to thwart the pernicious and seditious attempts to interfere with the success of the loan.

Yesterday was Liberty Sunday throughout the country, approximately 200,000 preachers urging the purchase of Liberty bonds in sermons specially dealing with the loan and its purposes. "The Star-Spangled Banner" also was sung in many churches of the country.

Liberty Loan "Bombs"

Thousands to Be Dropped Upon New York City

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An Italian Caproni battleplane will make a flight from Newport News today or tomorrow to bombard New York City and show how the Huns might do it. The projectiles used will be Liberty Loan "bombs." One hundred thousand of them will be showered on the city. Special efforts to "shatter" the Woolworth Building and other skyscrapers will be made. The message in the bombs is: "A Liberty bond in your home will keep German bombs out of your home. Buy Liberty bonds now, the safest investment in the world."

Loan Plea to Honduras

Islanders Asked to Subscribe to United States Liberty Loan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Plea for subscriptions to the second Liberty Loan will be carried to Honduras and to the bay islands belonging to that nation by Dr. James Smalley, who is in New Orleans on his way to the southern republic.

"All Honduras is in sympathy with the United States in its war for democracy," said Dr. Smalley, "and I am confident that I can obtain several hundred thousand dollars for the loan. Nearly all the bay islanders speak English, and a large percentage of them are British, French or American. They realize, as do the people of the mainland, that America must win this war, and Honduras and the islands are more prosperous than they have ever been. All these people should be willing to invest their savings and their earnings in the bonds of a country which is protecting them."

"Honduras is growing by leaps and bounds. When I went there 15 years ago, only seven in every 100 inhabitants could read or write; now the percentage has increased to 50 in every 100. The bay island, with a population of about 750, furnished 35 men to the armies of the Allies, and \$2500 was given to the Red Cross."

Appeal by Mr. Daniels

Secretary Asks Support of Bonds to Back Up Work of Navy

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In an urgent appeal to the public for the support of the Liberty Loan in behalf of the navy, upon which, he points out, the nation depends for its protection from lawless warfare, Secretary of the Navy Daniels says:

"Every person who buys a Liberty Loan bond makes an investment in the navy. The nation depends upon the navy to guard its coasts, prevent invasion, protect its commerce, transport its armies, and combat the German submarines that are engaged in lawless warfare against every vessel that sails the seas. American demand a great navy. They know that it is worth far more than its costs, and they are willing to pay the bill. The money must be provided through the Liberty Loans, and those who cannot serve on our battleships or transports, those who cannot go to the front in France can make their dollars fight for them."

"Congress has appropriated \$1,905,620,920 for the navy in the last 14 months. Every dollar of this is needed to enable the navy to perform the tasks before it. We are carrying out the greatest warship construction program in history, comprising 787 vessels, including all of the various types, from superdreadnoughts to submarine chasers.

"There are now almost three times as many vessels in the service of the navy as there were before war was declared. The navy and marine corps today constitute a force of over a quarter of a million men. The day war was declared there were 64,680 enlisted men in the regular navy, now there are more than 141,000. In addition, there are over 49,000 enlisted in the naval reserve force, 6500 in the hospital corps, 14,500 National Naval Volunteers and about 5000 members of the coast guard in service—a total of more than 219,000. The marine corps has been more than doubled, there being about 33,000 men and officers in service, as compared with 13,266 enlisted men and 426 commissioned officers on April 6.

"The navy is expending more millions in the enlargement of navy yards, the construction of dry docks capable of accommodating the largest ships; shipways for building battleships, cruisers, destroyers and submarines; new foundries, machine shops, immense warehouses and piers, and in building training camps. Work has begun on the big projectile plant to be operated in connection with the armor plate factory which will be built at Charleston, West Virginia. A \$1,000,000 aircraft factory is being built at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Twenty training camps have been erected which will accommodate 85,000 men.

"Close watch is being kept over expenditures. Every effort has been made to secure at the lowest possible prices everything the navy buys and to see that it gets full value for every dollar expended.

"The men of the navy subscribed more than \$3,000,000 to the first Liberty Loan. I hope they will join with the same enthusiasm in the second Liberty Loan campaign, and that the men who are willing to give their lives for their country will again prove an example to the millions who are asked merely to lend their dollars."

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BOND CAMPAIGN ON ITS LAST WEEK

New England Begins Its Final Drive With \$170,000,000 to Its Credit and the Hope of Reaching \$500,000,000 Goal

With today's report of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston that subscriptions to the Liberty Loan Saturday amounting to \$16,451,000 had brought the grand total for the New England district up to \$185,789,000, leaders in the campaign throughout New England today opened their final week of the campaign determined that New England shall be aroused to the necessity of subscribing to \$314,211,000 worth of bonds by the close of the campaign Saturday and thereby raise its maximum allotment of \$500,000,000.

To raise its minimum assignment of \$300,000,000, New England must subscribe to a daily average of more than \$19,000,000, and to reach its minimum quota and make the loan a success, this district must raise a daily average of over \$52,300,000. The days in the campaign grow less, the Liberty Loan Committee of New England feels assured that the subscriptions will grow larger.

With Wednesday set aside by President Wilson as "Liberty Day," the committee is confident that New England will realize the necessity of making this loan an absolute success and accordingly subscribe its maximum allotment. A more thorough campaign to arouse the people to the call of the Government was never instituted.

Plans are well under way throughout New England to make Liberty Day a memorable one. In response to proclamations of New England governors, arrangements are being made to hold parades, rallies and numerous other methods of awakening the people.

Boston subscribed to \$6,322,000 worth of the bonds for world democracy Saturday, bringing its total so far up to \$76,163,000. Today's report of the Federal Reserve Bank is as follows:

	Oct. 20	Total
Maine	\$804,000	\$8,108,000
N. Hampshire	608,000	5,416,000
Vermont	661,000	3,720,000
Rhode Island	1,047,000	19,595,000
Connecticut	1,915,000	24,508,000
Massachusetts	11,416,000	124,442,000

N. England... \$16,451,000 \$185,789,000

Subscriptions today included: Suffolk Savings Bank, \$500,000; Copper Range Company, \$500,000, making its total \$1,500,000; William A. Paine, \$150,000, making his total \$250,000; Lawton Mills Corporation, \$150,000, bringing its total to \$200,000; Lancaster Mills, \$50,000, making its total \$100,000; Warren Brothers, \$50,000; Arlington Mills, \$50,000; Pacific Mills, \$1,000,000 added to a previous \$500,000, making \$1,500,000, and the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, \$1,000,000 added to a previous \$3,000,000, making a total of \$4,000,000.

The Liberty Loan Committee of New England today issued what it considers the most important ruling made in Washington, bearing on the second Liberty Loan. It is issued by Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and reads as follows:

"The following rulings relative to the application of the income and excess profits taxes to the 4 per cent Liberty bonds issued or to be issued under the act of September 24, 1917, are hereby promulgated:

"1. Under the income tax law as amended by the war revenue act, interest paid within the year on indebtedness incurred for the purchase of Liberty 4s may be deducted in computing net incomes subject to income surtaxes and excess profits taxes. In case of corporations this is, of course, subject to the limitations imposed by the income tax law on the amount of indebtedness, interest on which may be deducted.

"2. Investments in obligations of the United States, including Liberty bonds of both issues made by a corporation or partnership from capital, surplus or undivided profits will be included in invested capital for the purpose of computing the deduction and rate of taxation under the excess profits tax law; but undivided profits earned during the taxable year cannot be included in invested capital."

Insurance salesmen, 2000 strong, are making an aggressive campaign

for subscriptions to the loan, dropping all other business for three days and devoting their entire time to the loan. Fishing masters and crews and employees at the South Boston Fish Pier gathered at the New England Fish Exchange on the pier at 7:30 this morning for the second "sunrise" rally of the fish committee in their drive to raise funds for the second issue of the Liberty Loan. About 300 were present. Approximately \$25,000 was raised at the rally. About \$85,000 has been raised to date, including today's rally.

Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald spoke to the crowd of the opportunity for developing and enlarging the fish industry through cooperation with the United States Government during the present war and finished with an urgent appeal for subscriptions to the Liberty Loan.

Fifteen women, employed on the pier, then circulated subscription blanks among the crowd. The speaker was introduced by John Burns Jr. of the fish pier committee.

The great Liberty Loan campaign drive has been renewed this week with undiminished vigor. Over 2,000,000 Liberty Loan workers all over the country are exerting every effort to bring the total subscription up to \$5,000,000,000 by the time the campaign closes.

Sales are not running as high as officials desire, however, and there is no certainty that the \$5,000,000,000 will be raised unless every effort is brought to bear and unless the people realize that the war cannot be won unless the loan is subscribed.

"Over the top" for the final week is the campaign cry of workers from coast to coast. Not only is the fight being made to bring the loan up to the \$5,000,000,000 mark, but in order to accomplish this result the fight must be made against the most relentless enemies of the loan, apathy, pro-Germanism and over-confidence.

It is thought that approximately \$2,000,000,000 has been subscribed by this time, although official figures do not point to so high a figure. It is, however, pointed out that it is a far cry from this figure to \$5,000,000,000 unless the flood gates of patriotism are opened more widely and every patriotic American realizes that the buying of a Liberty bond is as sure and effective a weapon against the Teutonic autocracy as is the work of the soldier on the field, the sailor on the seas or the aviator in the skies.

Prominent New Englanders have issued statements appealing to the people to uphold their traditions and respond to the call of their country in its hour of need. United States Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels has given out a statement telling how the Liberty Loan helps the navy and reviewing the rapid growth of the navy since the United States entered the war.

FUEL CONDITIONS BEING ADJUSTED

Situation Said to Be Well in Hand—Some Adjustments Still to Be Made—Bituminous Operators Are Dissatisfied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A. H. Wiggin, Fuel Administrator for the State of New York, told this bureau that although the coal situation has some important features that will bear investigation, the situation as a whole is more of a "scare" than anything else. Mr. Wiggin said that the present conditions, involving shortage and hints of a coal famine, are not unusual, as soon as there is a little shortage, every one begins to worry and set up a cry of famine. Mr. Wiggin said the Fuel Administration was perfecting a machine to deal with the situation in a thorough manner. William H. Taylor, of the St. Clair Coal Company, states that the operators are bending every energy to produce all the coal possible, both for domestic and manufacturing purposes. He says there is no storing of coal of domestic sizes by any operators.

"All the coal is being shipped to the markets as fast as it is mined," said Mr. Taylor, "but, remember, I am speaking only for producers of anthracite coal. A great many people have obtained a full winter supply, but from present indications there will not be sufficient coal produced to supply the actual demand. The remedy will be a reduction in consumption and a better distribution on the part of the dealers. Coal is being sold to customers at the price fixed by President Wilson and revised by Dr. H. A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator."

Producers of the city feel that they have a heavy task imposed upon them, since they claim they face a deficiency of 15,000,000 tons of coal. They speak also of the increased consumption, caused by an increased population and an increase in the number of tons used by manufacturers.

In the light of the claim that there is a coal shortage, it is significant to note that the shipments of anthracite for the month of September, 1917, as reported to the anthracite bureau of information at Wilkesbarre, Pa., amounted to 6,372,756 tons, an increase of 828,680 tons compared with the corresponding month in 1916, and only 676,281 tons less than the largest (of course) shipped in any previous month. This is a most satisfactory showing. In view of the fact that September had five Sundays and one holiday, leaving only 24 possible working days. The total shipment for the nine months of this year were 57,778,097 tons, an increase compared with the corresponding period of last year of 7,847,681 tons, or almost 16 per cent; and exceeded the 10 months' shipments of 1916 by 1,977,477 tons.

F. W. Seward, general manager of the Coal Trade Journal, said that the demand for coal in all parts of the country had increased more than 10 per cent per year. During the past year or two the demand had increased to a great extent because of increased manufacturing activities, which led to heavier traffic on the railroads. There was also increased transportation of raw and finished materials, and a greater consumption on domestic fuel, caused by better employment of the population and an increased buying capacity of the people in general. Moreover, increased tonnage in itself made additional tonnage for transportation purposes, for it was impossible to get away from the old saying, "It takes coal to haul coal."

"The country has been confronted with a large increase in demand for tonnage," said Mr. Seward, "and it has been found difficult to increase the supply in proportion. As to the reason for the difficulty in increasing the supply, one might appropriately delve into history a little. It will be found that owing to returns from soft coal mining in particular, mining operators in the comparatively recent past ignored the word development in a great many cases, and when the demand increased it was difficult to increase the output of the mines to the extreme demanded. Particularly was this the case as the demand for labor increased and made it difficult to secure a full working force for the mines."

"The facts pertaining to this shortage are so well known as not to require elaboration, but in face of the shortage of labor, anthracite miners insisted on a reduction of working time from nine hours to eight hours a day, although paid by the piece-work system so that they are compensated for the work in full in proportion. Moreover, it has been found that the increase in pay granted to the miners, both of anthracite and bituminous coal, instead of speeding the miners up, had the opposite effect. Miners have rarely worked six days a week, whether they had the opportunity to do so or not. Now, with the increased compensation, they are inclined to work only four days instead of five, for they obtain the same pay in proportion as they did before. Being able to meet their requirements in fewer days, they have little incentive to work a greater length of time."

"Transportation difficulties have also been a great feature, for the railroads were handicapped for a number of years by a lack of the proper number of cars, lack of motive power, and lack of proper terminal facilities. It is true in some cases that the supply of labor was sufficient to load the cars which were available, but the labor supply could take care of but a few more cars, and when the increase came there was a shortage."

"So we see that the natural increase of demand and the shortage of supply were manifest in all directions. The strikes which prevail in Indiana, Illinois and other sections are a serious interference with the disciplinary measures and proper management of the mines. Successive repudiations of wage agreements developed the weak side of collective bargaining, a system which it was thought would tend to solve the labor difficulty that has persisted in the coal trade. Had the operators repudiated the wage agreement, it is easy to imagine the criticism it would have aroused."

"As to the future, it may be said that producers and carriers are making every effort to get the tonnage to the markets. The prices fixed for anthracite coal are satisfactory, but the bituminous prices are fixed so low by the executive order that many of the miners cannot continue operations. The stress is particularly noticeable in the case of small mines, which have recently reopened, and which at one time bid fair to add to the available tonnage."

"It was thought that with the closing of some of the smaller bituminous mines, the miners employed by them would be diverted to other mines. Small operators, however, are generally identified with local industries, and the men employed by them would rather go back to farming or other industries of the neighborhood than enter other fields."

"Under present conditions much depends on the cooperation of the miners and weather conditions, which are so influential at this time of the year. Mild days will mean the postponing of the period of acute demand and further the advancement of shipments, while unfavorable conditions will cause an increase in the use of coal and retard the distribution of it."

Alabama Coal Situation

Output Increasing, Though National Wide Shortage Is Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—In less than a month the coal situation of Alabama has wholly changed in aspect. Now comes a report from operators here that despite a Washington observation that a nation-wide shortage in coal exists, the local output of the State is gradually increasing.

Information in the hands of the Birmingham operators shows that, contrary to recent statements attributed to J. R. Kennamer, president of District No. 20, United Mine Workers of America, that marked unrest on the part of miners was a distinguishing feature of the industrial situation, the miners as a whole are satisfied since increased wages were granted Oct. 1. It is claimed that the workers are now convinced that but for the excitement engendered by union organizers, followed by a general stoppage of work, the increase granted on Oct. 1 would have been granted in July.

Rockefeller Plan Upheld

Colorado Commission Rules Miners Have No Ground to Strike

DENVER, Col.—The Colorado Industrial Commission, after a two months' investigation of the workings of the so-called Rockefeller plan which governs relations between employees of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company and its officials, has decided that objection to it on the part of union coal miners would not be sufficient grounds for striking.

The miners last summer served notice upon the industrial commission of their intention to strike this fall, because the Rockefeller plan did not recognize union men as such, upon the grievance committee provided for in the plan, although miners are represented on the grievance committee. A factional fight within the union is responsible for the demands. The State Industrial Commission was brought into the controversy through the terms of the state law which provides that labor unions must notify the commission of their intention to strike and must state the reasons for the proposed strike a sufficient time in advance to permit investigation by the state body.

DEFENSE COUNCIL AFTER PRO-GERMANS

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—What the Oklahoma State Council of Defense is doing to check the activities of pro-German propagandists is touched upon in a bulletin recently issued by that body.

"We have carried on a campaign to locate people making seditious statements, turning over the material obtained to the federal authorities. Although legal action has been taken in but a few instances, the moral effect of the movement has materially lessened the activities of pro-Germans," says the statement.

It continues: "We must decide upon a plan of taking care of those who are pro-German in their sympathies, but do not go far enough to be handled by the federal authorities. In Arizona, each county council of defense has a committee of leading citizens to watch on men of this class. In one State, they have notices sent out by the central committee warning pro-German citizens. In some of our own counties defense councils are having citizens sign 'allegiance pledges,' and they are taking advantage of this plan in a number of other states. We have a few near-seditious newspapers that are still admitted to the mails. We must devise some method of handling them."

GREAT LAKES SHIPS DUE AT ATLANTIC

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The first Great Lakes steamships, which were cut in two and brought through the Welland Canal, are due at the Atlantic seaboard this week. It has been stated by the Shipping Board, Three 6000-ton freighters from the Great Lakes will thus soon be in government service on transatlantic lanes, it is announced.

POTATO WEEK SEES THE PRICES RISING

Average Retail Quotation of 60 Cents a Peck in Boston Is About 20 Cents Higher Than at This Time Last Year

"Potato week" started in Boston today with an average retail quotation at 60 cents a peck, about 20 cents higher than in 1916, and the wholesale price about 50 cents, a bushel above last year's quotations, despite an estimated increase of 176,563,000 bushels in the production of the United States. Curiously, the movement started in August to relieve the farmer of his surplus production finds this same farmer today holding back his supply for higher prices, say Massachusetts Food Administration officials. Particularly is this true concerning Maine, they say. Boston distributors have notified the commission that steps are about to be taken to obtain their potato supply from New York State and other producing areas, giving the Maine farmers a chance to reflect and bring their prices down to the reasonable level sought by the Food Administration. By next week this plan is to be in full force, and a drop of 25 to 35 cents a bushel is expected.

Concerning the potato situation, Herbert C. Hoover, National Food Administrator said: "We have a harvest of 59 per cent in excess of the crop of last year. The price, which is somewhat higher than at this period last year is due to the tendency on the part of the producer to hold the potatoes for higher prices than last year, despite the greatly increased crop, and to the temporary inability of the railroads to furnish equipment sufficient to move from many sections the quantity available at this time." Weekly reports from the United States Bureau of Markets say that large quantities of potatoes are being put in storage on account of a car shortage.

An advance which started in the summer with potatoes at 75 cents a peck, has continued until on Oct. 10 the price was 38 cents, on Oct. 11 44 cents and on Oct. 16, 60 cents at the same retail store. The wholesale price has advanced from \$2.60 and \$2.75 per two-bushel bag on Oct. 1, to \$3.85 and \$4.25 a two-bushel bag today. The price in bulk at Charles-town, per bushel, has gone from \$1.30 to \$1.85 since the first of the month. Practically all reports, statements from the principal government reviews give the principal reason for the high price to the practice of the farmers in holding back their crops. On Oct. 22, 1916, the wholesale price was \$2.75 to \$2.80 per two-bushel bag.

Vegetables Plentiful

Large Supply in Farmers' Market at Opening of Week

A large supply of vegetables was brought to the Boston farmers' market today, according to the report of the United States Bureau of Markets, which says that farmers advise consumers to purchase heavily of cauliflower, spinach and root crops. The report reads:

Spinach again was sold in large quantities, bringing the farmers about 40 cents per bushel. All reports show that the spinach this year is better than it has been for a number of years past, being free from all blight, rot and yellow leaves. Lettuce was offered in large quantities, and brought the farmer from 35 to 50 cents per box of 18 heads. Some hot-house lettuce sold at higher prices.

More use should be made of the Italian products coming into this market. Chicory, escarole, kale and endive are usually offered in large quantities and are sold at very reasonable prices. Fennel is sold at retail in some stores for 8 cents a bushel.

Farmers reporting, 205, loads 209, commission men 17. Produce delivered and prices received by farmers.

Apples No. 1, 3195 bu., \$1.50@3, retail prices as low as 8 to 15¢ qt.; apples No. 2, 152 bu., 75¢@1; beets, bunch, 149 boxes (18 bunches), 50¢@60¢, retail 5¢ bunch; beets, cut, 411 bu., \$1@1.25, retail 4¢ lb.; carrots, bunch, 51 boxes, 50¢@65¢, retail 5¢ bunch; carrots, cut, 588 bu., \$1@1.15.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE

Christmas Orders for

Embroidered Initials, Names, Etc.

Should Be Placed, At the Latest, by November 15th

To avoid disappointment in Christmas orders and insure their delivery on time, customers are especially warned that all orders must be placed not later than THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

Each succeeding year the increased demand makes it necessary to refuse many late orders. We are therefore notifying our customers at this early date in the interests of their best satisfaction.

The option is reserved to refuse orders even earlier than this date, if it appears that they cannot be filled in time.

Christmas orders intended for friends in the expeditionary forces must be placed NOW

T. D. Whitney Company
EVERYTHING IN LINES

37-39 Temple Pl., 25 West St., Boston



BOSTON TO GET TEN CENT MILK

Massachusetts Food Commissioner Announces "Over the Counter" Plan to Be Established at 40 or 50 Stations

Milk at 10 cents a quart "over the counter" has been secured for the Boston consumers by Henry B. Endicott, the Massachusetts Food Administrator, according to a statement issued from his office last night. A week ago Mr. Endicott, by an agreement between the milk producers of New England and the milk dealers of Boston obtained a rate of 14 cents a quart for delivered milk in Boston, and thereby prevented a threatened advance to 15 cents a quart. The establishment of a system of 40 or 50 milk distributing stations for the sale of bottled milk in greater Boston at 10 cents a quart, is therefore looked upon as a second victory by the Massachusetts Food Administrator in behalf of the Boston milk consumer.

The conditions governing the sale of 10 cent milk in Boston are that the customers shall purchase not less than 10 milk tickets, which will be sold for \$1, shall pay for the bottle, shall go to the distributing station for their supply, and shall make their purchases by the quart, as no pints will be sold. A single quart may be bought for 11 cents cash, however. The price of delivered milk will continue at 14 cents a quart. The location of the stations will be announced in a day or two.

The new system of selling milk in Boston is admitted to be in the nature of an experiment, although milk has been selling "over the counter" in Springfield, Mass., for several years, and the present rate there today is 10 cents a quart. The Food Administrator plans to try the system until Dec. 1 at least, and makes it plain that its success lies entirely with the consumer who has been demanding a lower rate for several years.

The milk for the Boston distributing stations will be grade B milk and will be furnished by H. P. Hood & Sons, a firm which brings to Boston, principally from Northern New England, Southern Quebec and Northeastern New York, about one-third of the normal Boston daily supply.

Mr. Endicott's statement was as follows: "After conferences lasting for more than a month, during which time I have given much thought to getting cheaper milk to those of the public willing to do their share, the food ad-

ministration is able to announce that through the patriotism of H. P. Hood & Sons, milk will soon be available at 10 cents a quart.

"During the many conferences held with milk distributors, suggestions for dealing with the situation were constantly sought. We realized when the farmers insisted on more money for their milk that the distributors would be forced to increase their price. In order to study the matter, we asked the dealers and the farmers to declare a truce until Oct. 15. In a spirit of patriotism, both sides agreed to do so."

"We repeatedly asked the dealers and the producers for plans whereby we could obtain cheaper milk for Boston. Schemes for dispensing with the distributing system were brought up and turned down many times. Finally the Hood company offered to forego their usual profit and sell bottled milk at 11 cents a quart. Their offer was accepted. More conferences were held and the ticket system was considered. The Hood company were finally persuaded to sell 10 quarts of bottled milk for \$1.

"They agreed to sell and redeem these milk tickets at any of the designated milk depots at any time. A family may, therefore, purchase a strip of tickets good for 10 quarts of milk for \$1 and use the tickets when and where they see fit. No pints will be sold at these depots."

"All other dealers are offered the same chance of cooperating with me."

"A special appeal for help in selecting these depots will be answered, we trust, by a generous response. We hope that many storekeepers in and around Boston will welcome this chance to do their share."

"There will be no profit from the sale of milk at the 10-cent price for any one."

"I feel that, by the establishment of this plan, our committee has given the public a chance to get its milk at the cheapest possible price. If the public, rich and poor alike, refuse to accept this opportunity, the time will surely come when they will have to pay a much higher price than the 14-cent price they are now paying for milk delivered at their door."

"In closing, I wish to thank, in the name of the Commonwealth, the following persons, who have given unreservedly of their time in bringing about this solution of the milk problem: Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, A. C. Ratschky, President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, Robert Winsor, Philip R. Allen, Joseph B. Russell, J. Frank O'Hare, John E. Stevens, George H. Lyman, B. Preston Clarke and H. P. Hood & Sons."

SUFFRAGE PICKETS LOCKED UP

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Refusing to work at the Occoquan prison, 12 suffrage pickets have been locked up in cells at the jail in this city.

NANTUCKET SHOAL SCALLOPS PLENTY

Fishermen Find Heavy Demand and Are Selling at \$4 a Gallon on the Wharf

NANTUCKET, Mass.—Scallopers on Nantucket Shoals are reaping abundantly and selling at record-breaking prices this year. Not since the last whale ship came into port, nearly a century ago, has the Nantucket fisherman made so much money in his seafaring efforts. Scallops are selling at \$4 a gallon on the wharf and buyers from New York, Providence and Boston are glad to get them at that price.

The demand for this succulent bivalve far exceeds the supply, although abundance all the way from Great Point to Cross Rip Lightship, along the Tuckernuck and Muskeget shores and even out to the eastward of Great Point nearly to the Rose and Crown. All along shore in the sea grass the "plop, plop, plop" of the scallops can be heard on a still night, and rakers and dredgers have culled them by the bushel.

Nantucket scallops are being shipped this year in four barrels instead of kegs, or as they are called by the islanders "kags." The motor dories come chugging in around Brant Point light and heading in for the wharf, land the catch by the bushel basket at the shucking sheds. It is the shucking that brings up the price of scallops for the cutting out of the "eyes" from the shells requires some skill, and good shuckers are scarce and demand high wages.

The average daily shipment of scallops since the season opened on Oct. 1 has been 12 barrels. One of the buyers for a New York wholesale fish dealer has been paying out for the past two weeks an average of \$1400 a day in cash for scallops on the wharf, and would have bought more if he could have obtained them.

Several years ago a bed of little neck clams was discovered in the sound just outside the town limit, and fishermen from as far west as New London, Conn., flocked to Nantucket for the harvest. Many of these fishermen remained on the island, and, having obtained a residence here, are now sharing in the scalloping, which is far more profitable than clam raking.

Fishermen report that scallops are more abundant along the Nantucket shore than on the Cape Cod side of Nantucket Sound, and in addition, the scallops seem to be much larger than those caught off Chatham, Harwich and Hyannis.

What are they?

20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips

20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips are made of a combination of three parts of pure soap and one part pure Borax. Borax softens the water — soft water cleanses more thoroughly and saves labor. *It's the Borax with the soap that does the work.*

20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips are the *only* form of soap that will retain such a large percentage (25%) of Borax.

No soap cutting to do when you use 20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips. They dissolve quickly. An 8-oz. package will do the work of 25c worth of ordinary laundry soap.

20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips will not mar the daintiest fabrics and will not shrink woollens, flannels, sweaters, etc.

To make genuine soap paste, good for all washing purposes, add one quart of boiling water to three heaping tablespoonfuls of 20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips.

One of the Most Economical Forms of General Household Soap in the World

UNITED STATES MAY BUILD OCEAN TUGS

Boston Man's Proposal for Release of Fishing Fleet Trawlers and Aiding Coal Situation Is Looked Upon With Favor

A plan proposed by a Boston man to President Wilson and the United States Shipping Board for increasing the number of tugboats available for coastwise shipping as well as for naval needs has been favorably received and seems likely to result in its speedy adoption. More ocean-going tugs are greatly needed for the transportation of coal and other necessities and for releasing to the fishing fleet steam trawlers that have been commandeered, as have tugs from the coast fleet, by the navy.

William C. Hunneman, whose office is at 53 State Street, is the author of the plan for tugboat construction. His proposition is that the Government should build standardized tugs in numbers somewhere in the interior of the United States, say at St. Louis or some other point on a waterway to the ocean. The advantage of an interior city where the remoteness from the coast cities and its nearness to sources of supply of materials, from the Great Lakes or down the Mississippi River, the tugs could be sent without difficulty to the seaboard.

In a letter to President Wilson, Mr. Hunneman wrote recently:

"New England has always depended on water transportation for a large majority of its coal tonnage. This has been interrupted by the withdrawal of large coal steamers for overseas ports and also by the transfer of mail tonnage to foreign trade, both under American ownership and sale to foreign interests, and it is true, I think, that the Government, since the war, has taken over and so out of maritime trade certain ocean-going tugboats that were used to tow coal barges.

Yesterday, going across the harbor on the Revere ferry, I counted some 10 to 12 coal barges at anchor, some of which appeared empty. Later in the day I asked a friend, one of the leading Boston coal dealers, as to these barges and he replied, 'Some of that coal has not been placed; it's high-cost coal, cost and freight. It would not be any advantage at all if all those barges were empty, for there are no tugboats available to take them back for more coal, the Government has taken over so many tugs.'

"This condition is most unfortunate. Of course, the government service should come first. If the Government is not using them, they should be working somewhere and the Government should have tugs of its own. It is only a step from a 110-foot submarine chaser to a 160. If we can turn out the former, we can the latter.

"Recently a government ship has been stranded on the Atlantic Coast, and it would have been better to have had 10 or 20 tugs to help her than warships. Last year, when a submarine was stranded on the California coast, and a warship in helping her met the same fate, I recommended to Secretary Daniels that the Government should have plenty of tugboat units on both coasts—a dozen on the Pacific and two dozen on the Atlantic. A dozen tugs would have given better service for the stranded submarine than the warship, aside from the danger of damage or loss to the larger ship, which actually occurred.

"You cannot run an office without errand boys, or any undertaking without subordinates, and as in commerce we could not get along today without the tugboat, so also a big navy should have them, and to spare. What a fine thing today it would be if the Government had a few surplus tugs to help out the mercantile marine, instead of taking from the latter what is essential to the life of its commerce and industries.

"So my suggestion is to order the board that is building these submarine chasers to build also at least 25 powerful ocean tugboats for the Atlantic Coast at a cost of not over \$100,000 each, in order that the mercantile fleet of tugs taken over by the Government can be restored to their legitimate service so that commerce and industries can be kept going more nearly in their normal way. And of course there should be a fleet of government tugs for the Pacific, but the Atlantic Coast needs them first and needs them now.

"It would also help out if the Government built some wooden coal barges now that these old ship yards are coming into business again. It might be good practice for the larger modern steamship."

This letter was referred by the President to Secretary Daniels, of the Navy Department, who wrote to Mr. Hunneman:

"The suggestion made in the seventh paragraph of your letter regarding the construction of ocean-going tugboats by the Navy Department is a good one and will receive the attention of the department, as do all suggestions of such character."

Another letter from Mr. Hunneman to General Goethals, just before the latter resigned as head of the Shipping Board, outlined the tug-building plan, and caused the following reply, from C. A. McAllister, secretary of the committee on standard ship construction:

"Your letter of the 5th and 12th ultimo, containing suggestions for a large number of tugs to be constructed to meet the present emergencies, has been given careful consideration by the committee on standard ship construction of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The committee agrees with you in this matter. It is quite likely a number of new tugs will be built as circumstances permit."

When asked about his plan, Mr. Hunneman said yesterday:

"It is essential that the navy should

have its own tugs and not take tugs away from commerce. Even in these strenuous times these vessels could be easily built by the Government. There are plenty of plans of such boats on hand, and probably patterns for metal castings. The building of the tugs could be standardized, so the shapes could be all made at a central spot in the interior, and sent to a yard to assemble. Somewhere between St. Paul and New Orleans, on the Mississippi River, a place could be found where labor and machine shops exist that could do this work and so not interfere with the busy yards on the coast. When the boats were finished they could then go to the Atlantic or the Pacific. The job should be begun now, and the number of tugs made 30 to 50."

LOYALTY IS TEST IN FOOD SAVING

New York Representation of Administration Outlines Purpose of Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—As a result of the receipt at his headquarters of numerous letters asking various practical questions on the subject, Arthur Williams, representing Herbert Hoover in this city, and in charge of the food conservation drive which began here Oct. 21, issued a statement setting forth the full meaning of that campaign.

"This campaign means," he says, "that those of us who have been more than generous in responding to hearty appetites are asked by this fatherland and this motherland of ours, by the President and Herbert Hoover to return speedily to the simple life. We are asked to deny ourselves some part of the tenderloin, of the porthouse and the sirloin, in order that larger quantities of meats may be sent to sustain the armies of the American Republic and its allies, and to keep the civil population of our allied countries from starvation. We are called upon by a devoted country to save from the garbage can valuable food-stuffs that often find their way to that receptacle through the thoughtlessness of the servant in the well-to-do home and the easy-going methods of some heads of families of moderate means."

"Nothing extraordinary is exacted. In fact, nothing is exacted. The American housewife is not advised how she shall conduct her household. It is not made a condition of the food campaign that she shall put her home life, as far as the table is concerned, on a war basis that suggests the policing of her food supplies. Rather is it to avoid what all countries abroad have had to accept, the policing of the table."

"The American housewife has been called upon, in this instance, to be a leader in the restoration of frugal living, and frugality does not mean a lack of plenty. She is asked, too, let it be remembered, to do only those things which her circumstances and the immediate demands of her family group will permit."

"It is proposed that she try to save one pound of wheat flour every week; that she save two ounces of fats every week; that she save seven ounces of sugar every week; that she save seven ounces of meat every week."

"Not every family in our community can do any or all of these things. There are thousands of families among us who have difficulty in providing the actual necessities for all of those who gather about the family table. No such sacrifice is expected of these. They will have done all of their duty by their country by signing the pledge card and thereby becoming directly and intimately associated with armies of their sisters all over the land in the movement to prevent waste of food and, by economy in its use, conserving larger quantities for the peoples abroad who cannot produce enough for their own needs. There is to watch and pray and keep the faith, the nation's faith in its mission to humanity the world over."

"But what shall we say of the hundreds of thousands of others in this great city who have it in their power to save, to prevent waste, to offer up on the altar of their country the sustaining foods which their carefulness conserved?"

"To them we say, for instance: Think of what the saving of one pound of wheat flour a week means, if saved by only a half-million families. It means that this city can turn oceanward more than 2500 barrels a week, or approximately 10,000 barrels a month."

"Here is an offering well within the power of every family having a moderate income. To those of large means the duty is obviously not an exacting one. This, then, is the motive of the food campaign, the return to the simple life by a process that is not exacting. The more you have, the more you should give; give of saving, of saving on meats, fats, wheat and sugar."

"Presently volunteers, women of all ages, appealing to their own sex, will make the rounds from house to house to secure pledges. There will be those who cannot save. Others can and will. All, however, should sign the pledge card and watch and pray and keep the faith. If our beloved land asks more than this, I am not aware of it."

LUTHERANS EXPRESS LOYALTY
WORCESTER, Mass.—Loyalty of the Swedish Lutherans of the United States was upheld by the Rev. L. A. Johnston, of St. Paul, Minn., president of the Augustana synod, Swedish Lutheran Church of America, in closing a conference of ministers of the synod here on Sunday night. The meeting last night was conducted in English. The Rev. John A. Ekstrom urged the purchase of Liberty bonds.

MORE BOSTON MOTOR APPARATUS

Fire Department Now Has Less Than Half of Its Rolling Stock Drawn by Horses, According to Report

On Oct. 19, 1917, the fire department of the City of Boston possessed motor apparatus valued at \$371,680. On the same day the department's books showed that it had 299 horses in the service. On March 14, 1914, the department had 406 horses. Today the city has 73 pieces of heavy fire-fighting apparatus propelled by motor out of a possible 134. When Mayor Curley was inaugurated Mayor of Boston, in February, 1914, there were four ladder trucks, four chemicals, and six chiefs' runabout cars motorized, or less than five per cent of the total possible. Today the fire department is more than 50 per cent motorized. "I firmly believe that the fire department apparatus should be motorized as rapidly as possible," said John Grady, commissioner of the fire department on Saturday. "Not less than \$200,000 a year should be set aside each year for the purchase of motor apparatus until the department is 100 per cent self-propelled."

"If enough money is made available in the next three years Boston should be the first of the large cities of the United States to complete the motorization of its fire-fighting equipment. The repair shop at Bristol and Albany streets is fast becoming overcrowded. "The change from horse-drawn to self-propelled apparatus makes it a mere question of time until some arrangement will have to be made for a repair shop for motor apparatus alone, as it has been found that the care and repairing of other parts of apparatus and machinery connected with the department tests the capacity of the present repair shop."

Last year the Boston fire department purchased 22 new pieces of motor apparatus, including nine chiefs' automobiles. On last Friday night, the inventory of motor apparatus owned and operated by the Fire Department of Boston, returned to Commissioner Grady by Charles E. Stewart, supervisor of motor apparatus, showed property as follows:

17 Steam fire engines tractorized	\$56,600
23 Combination hose and chemical cars	68,225
2 Aerial trucks	110,620
3 City service ladder trucks	30,250
6 Aerial ladder trucks tractorized	29,950
8 City service trucks, tractorized	24,000
4 Water towers	31,975
1 Wrecker (Boston department plan)	16,000
73 pieces of apparatus	\$371,680

Motorization is continuing steadily. The mayor has been a firm believer from the beginning that Boston should be 100 per cent motorized. Commissioner Grady has cooperated with the mayor and the work of Supervisor Charles E. Stewart, an expert in fire-motor apparatus, has ably seconded the work of his executive chiefs. Supervisor Stewart came to the department on Jan. 26 last through appointment by Mayor Curley. He has kept the motor apparatus of the city at a very high standard of efficiency and has a motor squad of uniform men at the repair shops and automobile mechanics who are devoted to their work.

Only last week, Mayor Curley, at the request of Commissioner Grady, awarded a contract to the Seagrave Company of Columbus, O., for additional motor apparatus valued at \$78,485. As the apparatus is not to be delivered until next year, the appropriation will be provided for in next year's budget.

Eight pieces of apparatus comprise the purchase, three 1000-gallon combination chemical and hose wagon pumping fire engines; one 750-gallon triple combination pumping engine, two chemical combination engines and hose carts, one 75-foot aerial truck and one 85-foot aerial truck. The reason the contract is awarded before the money is provided is that several fire engine houses of the city are being remodeled for the motor apparatus and unless this is provided the city will have on its hands horse-drawn apparatus without proper housing for it. According to the plans of the commissioner, the engine houses of 15 Broadway Extension and Dorchester Avenue; 49, Milton and Hamilton Streets, Readville; 5, Marion Street, East Boston, and 50, Winthrop Street, Charlestown, will have the new engines, while the aerial trucks will be installed in the house near Brookline and Longwood Avenues and in the Grove Hall ladder house in Washington Street, Dorchester.

In addition to the 73 pieces of heavy fire-fighting apparatus self-propelled, the department has 27 chiefs' cars, four delivery trucks, and nine chief officers' cars, spare for extra duty or emergency.

Chief Grady shows, strikingly, how far advanced the work of motorization in Boston is at the present time when he recounts that in all, which is commonly termed "downtown Boston," the only horse-drawn pieces of apparatus are engines 4, 6, and 7, chemical 1, ladder 24, ladder 3, and chemical 2, north of Northampton Street.

In South Boston, the only horse-drawn pieces are engine 2 and ladder 19.

In all Dorchester the only remnant of the horse-drawn fire department days are engines 16, 18 and 20 and ladder 27.

In Brighton the only horse-drawn pieces are engines 29 and 34 and ladder 11. "These will be motorized within two months," said Commissioner Grady, "for I have ordered three tractors to take the places of the horses."

In East Boston the same story holds good. The only horse-drawn fire-

fighting machines are engines 5, 9 and 40, ladder 2 and chemical 7. Even now engine 5 is to be replaced by a pumping engine which does the work of fire engine, chemical engine and hose wagon all at the same time, if necessary.

In Charlestown the horse-drawn machines are engines 27 and 32; Ladder 9 and Chemicals 3 and 5. Chemical 3 is soon to be replaced by Engine 50, modernizing 1000 gallon engine more than equal to three engines of the old horse-drawn type which are disappearing in Boston.

GERMAN PLOTS FOR 30 YEARS ALLEGED

Talcott Williams Says Imperial Government Has Been Secret Enemy of United States for Three Decades

Relating incidents in recent history to show that the German Government plotted actively against the United States, Talcott Williams, director of the school of journalism of Columbia University, New York City, in his speech at the convocation exercises of Boston University, in the New Old South Church yesterday afternoon, characterized it as the secret enemy of this nation for 30 years. He said in part:

"Nowhere are the gaps of war more visible than when our universities meet. The United States has not declared war against the 'people of Germany,' not against 'Germany,' not against sovereign or nation; but against the 'imperial German Government.' What is the 'imperial German Government?' It is not rooted in obscure antiquity. It was made in the open light of our own day. The German people wanted German union; they wanted German independence; they wanted German security. They fought for all three in 1870 and 1871."

"They won all three; but they did not make the 'imperial German Government.' It was made for them by 22 kings, princes, grand dukes and dukes. They proclaimed the German empire at Versailles in 1871. They made the King of Prussia the German Emperor. These 22 men, rulers all by divine right and their ministers, appointed by them, drew the constitution which created the 'imperial German Government.' Our Federal Constitution was drawn by representatives of the people. It was ratified by their vote. This constitution created a government of the people, by the people, for the people."

"The German Constitution created a government of sovereigns, by sovereigns, for sovereigns. These men believe, claim and act as rulers by divine right and not responsible to the people ruled."

"Based on the principle, immoral in ethics, tyrannical in operation, in perilous to all liberty, that certain men are born to rule, the 'imperial German Government' has for a generation been the foe of liberty and the enemy of freedom."

"In 1908, when the revolutionary Turkish Government was for freedom, Germany opposed it; when it became tyrannical, Germany made this Government its ally. The German Government harassed France not merely because it was its ancient enemy, but because its success as a republic made the French people perilous to princes."

"The German Government has this very year plotted to restore the Manchurian Empire and the Russian Tsar to their thrones."

"Because the American people by its prosperity and power made liberty desired by all the world, the German Government has been its secret enemy. Thirty years ago it plotted against our treaty rights in Samoa; it sent its fleet to worry and threaten Dewey at Manila in 1898; it offered to England, which refused, to overthrow the Monroe Doctrine in Mexico. It has in 15 years threatened Venezuela, Mexico, Haiti and other American states. This very year, when we were maintaining peace under great provocation, it has proposed to Mexico and Japan to attack us, both refusing."

"We have waited long; we have borne much and you meet here this afternoon, fathers and mothers, who have sent forth your sons to the war declared against the 'imperial German Government,' because the record of 30 years shows that neither liberty nor democratic institutions are safe the world over while that Government is powerful."

CONFERENCES ON CIVICS

In connection with the work in civics undertaken this year by the State Board of Education, two series of conferences on civics will be held for public school teachers of the State. The first will begin next Thursday at the State House and be held from 3 to 5 o'clock. It will be for teachers in the eastern half of the State and will be continued for four successive Thursdays. Teachers of the western half of the State will meet at Springfield on Nov. 6-7, 13-14 and 20-21. A conference of superintendents and principals will be held in Boston on Nov. 10. These will take the place of the conference announced some time ago for Oct. 27. Arthur W. Dunn, special agent of the board, will address each conference.

COAL MEETING PLANNED

In order to learn how they may best help conserve New England's coal supply during the winter, the members of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce will confer with James J. Storow, New England Coal Administrator, at a meeting in the reading room tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. At this time the whole coal situation will be explained, both by Mr. Storow, and by William H. Atkins, general superintendent of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston.

GERMAN LOAN MADE TO HERMAN RIDDER

Disclosures as to Activities of Bolo Pasha Show That Dr. Dernburg Furnished Money Unknown to Borrower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Further revelations in connection with the Bolo Pasha case show that Dr. Bernhard Dernburg furnished \$15,000 and that the firm of Amsinck & Co., in which Adolph Pavenstedt, adviser of Count von Bernstorff and go-between for him with Pasha, was interested, supplied the other \$5000 of a \$20,000 loan needed by the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung early in the war. The Ridder brothers, said Pavenstedt, did not know of Dernburg's connection with the loan.

Pavenstedt, who said that he practically represented Dernburg on the directorate of the Staats-Zeitung at the time, made these further revelations in the examination conducted by Attorney-General Lewis into the activities of Bolo Pasha here. But the Staats-Zeitung affair, it is said, had nothing to do with Pasha.

Pavenstedt also was the drawer of two other checks discovered by the investigators, one for \$50, payable to Hearst's Das Morgen Journal and the other for a like amount made out to the American Truth Society, of which Jeremiah O'Leary is the leader. The Journal says the money was in payment for an advertisement.

Pavenstedt has also stated that Captains von Papen and Boy-Ed came here before the war began and that Captain Ewald Hecker, who was regarded as a German Red Cross commissioner, was really a representative of the German Government.

Pavenstedt testified that Dernburg said he would give \$15,000 if Pavenstedt would give \$5000.

"I talked to my partners about it and the firm of Amsinck & Co. first advanced the \$5000 with the \$15,000 of Dernburg's, but I afterward personally took the money from my account because the partners objected to my having it on the books, because it did not belong, they said, to the business," continued Pavenstedt's testimony.

In the reorganization of the Staats-Zeitung which was then effected, Pavenstedt said, he became a director of the publication.

"You were then the representative, as director, of Dr. Dernburg as well as the Amsinck Company," Pavenstedt was asked.

The witness replied: "Yes I was supposed to be the only man who had given the money. Nobody ever knew that Dr. Dernburg was the man who supplied most of it. The Ridder brothers never knew it. They do not know it today."

Prior to Dr. Dernburg's departure from the United States payments of interest on the loan were made to him by Pavenstedt from the earnings of the Staats-Zeitung, the testimony showed. After Dernburg left the country the payments were made to Dr. Heinrich Albert, commercial attaché of the German Embassy at Washington, and upon his departure from the United States three or four payments were made to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Pavenstedt testified, the credit of the Reichsbank of Berlin.

Mr. Morse, with the consent, he said, of the Attorney-General, displayed two other checks bearing Pavenstedt's signature in addition to the one made payable to the Staats-Zeitung, each for \$50. One to the Deutsches Journal, dated Jan. 12, 1916. One of the endorsements it bore was that of W. R. Hearst. The other was to the American Truth Society, dated Jan. 31, 1917. The first endorsement was that of Jeremiah O'Leary, president.

Pavenstedt testified that he had no recollection of these checks, and inquiry into them was dropped.

The following statement concerning the Ridder transaction was made by Bernard H. Ridder:

"The fact that a part of the money advanced to Herman Ridder by Mr. Pavenstedt, in 1914, came from Dr. Dernburg was known only to Mr. Pavenstedt and Dr. Dernburg and was never known to Herman Ridder, as far as we know."

"Mr. Ridder's sons knew nothing whatever of the entire transaction, exception that when Mr. Ridder's financial difficulties became acute the notes of G. Amsinck were presented for payment, together with other notes of the Guarantee Trust Company, Jacob H. Schiff, Metropolitan Bank and others."

"These notes were placed in the hands of a note holders' committee. The notes were all liquidated by the Staats-Zeitung on or before March 1, 1916."

"None of Herman Ridder's sons, nor any one connected with them or the Staats-Zeitung, knew that Mr. Pavenstedt had not advanced his own money to Mr. Ridder. Mr. Pavenstedt being a man of wealth, it never occurred to any one that he would secure money other than his own in a transaction involving only \$20,000."

"Herman Ridder's obligations totaled millions of dollars. The money borrowed from Amsinck & Co. was used in the International Typetting Machine Company and was not borrowed for the Staats-Zeitung, which never had occasion to borrow money."

"Before applying for a license the details of the transaction were given to the authorities (the Department of Justice and the post office) on the very day when Mr. Pavenstedt made us acquainted with his transactions with Mr. Dernburg."

V. H. Polachek, publisher of the Deutsches Journal, explaining the check from Pavenstedt received by that publication, said:

"The check for \$50 was paid to an

advertising solicitor of the Deutsches Journal for space reserved by Mr. Pavenstedt in the twenty-fifth anniversary edition of the Deutsches Journal.

"The indorsement on the back of Mr. Pavenstedt's check is the indorsement which appears on all checks stamped by Mr. Hearst's newspapers in New York."

DEMOCRATS PLAN FOR MANY RALLIES

Massachusetts State Campaign Nearing Close With Republicans Doing Little Work

The campaign in Massachusetts in anticipation of the state election on Nov. 6, will gather additional headway during the coming week, especially on the part of the Democrats. The Republicans will not enter fully into the struggle until next week, as the party leaders are relying upon the record of Governor Samuel W. McCall, during the past two years, to win over Frederick W. Mansfield, the Democratic leader.

The Democratic rallies this week will be principally in the eastern part of the State, and a number of the leaders will go into the Sixth Congressional District to assist former State Senator George A. Schofield in his contest with W. W. Lufkin for the seat in Congress made vacant by the resignation of Augustus P. Gagnier.

The list of Democratic rallies arranged for the present week are as follows: Monday night, Taunton, Attleboro and North Attleboro. Tuesday night, Beverly, Manchester and Gloucester. Wednesday night, Quincy, Randolph, Canton, Brockton and Stoughton. Thursday night, Fall River and New Bedford. Friday night, three rallies each in Somerville and Cambridge.

It is expected that the Republicans will hold one big meeting next week in Tremont Temple in Boston, and a few smaller ones in other parts of the State.

The Prohibition state committee announced last night that it was actively in the campaign, and a number of rallies in support of a dry nation and the candidacy of Chester R. Lawrence for Governor have been planned.

It is several years since the Socialist Party in Massachusetts has been as active as in the present campaign. In addition to filing nominations for all state offices, the party has candidates in four of the eight council, eight of the 40 senatorial and 33 of the 240 representative districts.

ATHLETIC FUND AIDED

TOLEDO, O.—Superintendent Russell Myers and 22 high school boys cut 400 shocks of corn in 4½ hours for a farmer near Waldron, Mich., says a correspondent of the Blade, and raised \$20 for the athletic fund.

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INDIA PLOT JURY CONVICTS FOUR

Verdict Regarded As Important Because of Other Conspiracy Trials Pending in Cities of United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Government of the United States has won in the India conspiracy case. A jury in the Federal District Court on Saturday night reported to Judge Kenesaw M. Landis that the four defendants, Gustav H. Jacobson, Albert Wehde and George Paul Boehm, all of Chicago, and Heranda Lal Gupta, of New York City, were guilty of the crime charged, plotting and actually undertaking a military expedition from the United States to overthrow British rule in India. The jury deliberated but a few hours.

Attorneys for the defense immediately moved for a new trial, and hearing on the motion will be had by Judge Landis next Friday. In the meantime, the convicted men are at liberty on their bonds.

Considering its importance, and the District Attorney's Office characterized it as the most serious on the year's calendar, the India conspiracy trial was remarkably short. It lasted but six days. Although points were bitterly contested, it was evident from the beginning that the government's case had been prepared with absolute certainty. This fact was established when the defense rested its case without calling a single witness, acknowledging that a plot had been conceived, but denying its military intent.

The verdict is doubly important because of the effect it is expected to have on the trials of other alleged conspirators in Chicago. Evidence offered by the Government in this case, it is understood, will bear a significant relation to conspiracy trials which probably will be begun soon in New York and San Francisco.

LIVELY SCENES AT NEW LONDON

NEW LONDON, Conn.—The harbor, says the Day, always attractive, was never more so than at the present time when there is such great activity there. Several warships are to be seen riding at anchor; there are the motor launches from these warships running to and fro with the white-capped officers and marines. There are the patrol boats, the mine sweepers, the submarines and torpedo boats, tugs, barges, New York and local steamers, and the ferryboat. Then, if one is lucky, he may spy an airship or a hydroplane speeding up the river to the naval base.

DRAFT ELIGIBILITY TO BE DETERMINED

General Crowder Announces
Changes in the Machinery of
Selection Based on Division of
Registrants Into Five Classes

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Provost Marshal-General Crowder has announced a change in the machinery of the selective draft, based on a division of the 9,000,000 remaining registrants into five classes, in the order of their eligibility for military service. The plan has been approved by President Wilson.

The chief features of the new proceeding, which has been worked out at conferences with local and district board officials and has been approved by the various state authorities, are that every registered man will know his exact position and be able to arrange his affairs accordingly, and that no man deemed necessary to any important industry or occupation at home to support his family will be called to the colors unless the military situation is desperate.

General Crowder, in a formal statement, has assured the local and district board members that they will be given ample opportunity to familiarize themselves with these regulations before the machinery provided is called into use, and as the next call to the colors is to be made under the new plan, this assurance is taken to indicate that the second call is not to be expected before the first of the year, although no authoritative statement on this point has been made available.

The following is the text of the announcement:

"With the completion of the draft of the first army of 687,000 men, a new system will be instituted for the creation of succeeding armies, which will greatly lessen the labors of the local and district boards. So far as this has been accomplished it is believed that, under the new system, 80 per cent of the work will be eliminated with approximately 182 forms, which the present system requires.

"Along with the reduction of labor there will be provided a system which will classify each one of the 9,000,000 men who have not yet been inducted into military service, and each man will have been given his place in the national scheme of defense.

"To do this it has been determined to obtain from each man complete information of a character which will definitely fix his economic worth as compared with his fellow registrants, and, from the information thus obtained, to place him in one of five classes, each to be called in turn as the need arises.

"The method of obtaining this information is through a 'questionnaire,' a series of questions calculated to produce the information required. This document will be mailed to every registrant not yet in service, on a day to be fixed, seven days before giving each registrant to complete and return the same. Every opportunity will be offered to each man to complete his 'questionnaire' fully and without error.

"The local boards will then examine each questionnaire and assign each registrant to one of five classes.

"These classes will be based upon every conceivable condition, from the family or occupational standpoint, that should properly be advanced by a man desiring to be excused from military duty. Class 1 will be the first called for physical examination and service, and when it is exhausted, if the nation's needs are such as to make it necessary, class 2 will follow, and thus each man registered will ultimately take his place if needed.

"Every opportunity for appeal from each classification by the local board has been obtained and perfected, and proceedings have been greatly simplified.

"The tedious work of the local boards has been practically eliminated by the production of a form to be known as No. 1000, which will be the foundation stone of the new system. Through its use all the laborious work of making and posting new lists has been eliminated. All of the old docket sheets and records will be made unnecessary, and by the arrangements of its columns the work of the local board will be reduced to a minimum.

"On this new form the complete history of each man's case will appear at a glance, beginning with his order number and ending with his induction into a military camp, while at the close of each day's work the local board is enabled to complete in a few minutes with a rubber stamp what has hitherto taken hours to complete.

"The system is such that it will present each case almost automatically to the local board.

"The completion of the new system will solve problems which have confronted the provost marshal-general and caused him much concern.

"One of the most serious of these has been keeping together the great organization of the local and district boards which from a numerical viewpoint is of the strength of an army division; many of these officials have been clamoring for relief on account of the drain on their time, and the new system will make it easily possible for them to continue their duties for which they have proven themselves eminently fitted.

"Another problem solved was the question of expediency of continuing the examination of the entire registry thus fixing each man's status. This would have involved a medical examination of each man, whose physical condition might change from day to day, thus making this great undertaking valueless.

"Again, under the old system of exemption and discharge, it would have been necessary, if the national need required it, to send for the exempted man to return for physical re-examination while in the meantime

his industrial or family status might have been changed, thus involving endless appeals and confusion.

"The new system fixes a man's class and calls him in his proper turn when he is needed. He will be examined physically only when needed. Thus the labors of the medical officers will be called for only when required. If the nation needs 500,000 men, they will respond each in his turn fixed by his class.

"The man who can least be spared, either as the head of a family or the head of a business necessary to the defense of the nation, will be the last to go.

"The new plan is being made ready for the printer, and will be submitted to the local and district boards in ample time to enable them to familiarize themselves with it, and thus approach their next draft with a thorough knowledge of its requirements."

TZECHS RECOUNT AIDS TO ALLIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—On the day on which the Austro-German-Magyar peoples celebrated the Emperor Charles' birthday, the Bohemian National Alliance, which represents the Tzech colony of all South America, presented to the British Minister a special memorandum in commemoration of the third year of war with Austria-Hungary.

In this memorial, which is very extensive, is detailed carefully the acts benefiting the Allies performed by the numerous Tzech colony in Great Britain. It also comments on the decision to admit Tzechs to the British Army, and refers to the friendly historic relations which have existed for centuries between Bohemia and England—relations furthered by the universities of Prague and Oxford, by the religious reforms preached by Wycliff and Huss, and by the intellectual movement during the years which preceded the war.

HIGHER RATES FILED BY PENNSYLVANIA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today permitted the Pennsylvania Railroad to file without formal hearing increased commodity rates on iron and steel from points in eastern trunk line territory to destinations in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio and St. Paul. The increases may be put into effect on five days' notice.

"DROP" LETTERS AT TWO CENTS

Under the new schedule of postage rates authorized in the war revenue bill, and which will go into effect on Nov. 2, "drop" letters, those mailed in Boston for delivery to any one of the 84 postal stations in the Boston district, will be carried at the present rate of 2 cents per ounce, but all postal cards and private mailing cards bearing written messages will require 2 cents each, instead of one cent as at present. Post cards bearing printed messages, however, will be carried for 1 cent stamp. Letters mailed in Boston for delivery outside of the Boston postal district will require 3 cents worth of stamps.

GIRL SCOUT FELLOWSHIP

A Girl Scout Fellowship of \$500 in Boston University has been awarded to Miss Helen L. Keller of Lancaster, Pa. Interest in community and social service, high character, the ability to develop practical educational activities for girls, and the promise of successful leadership, as well as scholastic standing, formed the basis of the award. Miss Keller, who is a graduate of the Shippen School in Lancaster and of Wells College, Aurora, N. Y., will spend the year in special study in the Department of Religious Education of the University. The Fellowship is offered by the National Headquarters of Girl Scouts.

TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA

Philip Kennedy, United States Commercial attaché to Australia, is expected to reach Boston, Oct. 28, and remain until Oct. 30. It was announced today by Ansel R. Clark, local commercial agent of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Mr. Kennedy is to be entertained by business men of Boston and will be glad to meet manufacturers or exporters interested in trade with Australia.

PROPOSED STRIKE POSTPONED

Action on the demands for a wage increase of 75 cents per day with an eight-hour day from over 4000 men and women employed in the freight and station service of the Boston & Maine Railroad, has been postponed until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. No conference was held this morning, as Benjamin R. Pollock, general manager, could not be present. The workers involved are freight and office clerks, handlers, station employees, baggage men and crossing tenders.

STREET WORK TO END DEC. 15

All repair and sewer work on Boston streets must be done by Dec. 15 and no work will be allowed from that time until March 15. Mayor Curley informed representatives of local paving, repairing and street maintenance firms today. The Mayor said that during the specified period the streets in Boston must be passable and no work which would interfere with this program will be authorized.

KENTUCKY BANK ENROLLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Responding to the appeal of President Wilson, the directors of the Exchange Bank of Kentucky, of Mt. Sterling, Ky., have voted to apply for membership in the federal reserve system. It has deposits of \$500,000 and is one of the oldest banks in Kentucky.

PROHIBITIONISTS NOT TO QUIT WORK

Massachusetts Branch of Party
Says That, While Name May
Be Changed, a "Dry" Nation
Will Be One of Chief Aims

The Prohibition state committee of Massachusetts, in a statement issued last night, declared that the party would continue its struggle for national prohibition, and denied that plans were being made to close up its affairs in Massachusetts. It was admitted that the Prohibition Party may become the nucleus of the proposed new National Party when the first convention of that organization is held next year in Chicago, but the Massachusetts state committee maintains that the Prohibition Party and the clause for which it was founded will continue whatever name it may bear, and the essential plank in the platform of the party will call for an absolutely dry nation.

The Prohibition state committee statement is as follows: "The Prohibition Party has not withdrawn from its fight for a dry nation, despite the impression to that effect which seems to have gone abroad in this and other states, due undoubtedly to the reports of the recent conference in Chicago at which the creation of a new political party, to be known as the National Party, was discussed.

"The Prohibition Party is still a separate political party, committed wholeheartedly to the cause of national prohibition, and in this State has nominated the usual full state ticket, headed by Chester R. Lawrence for Governor and Matthew Hale for Lieutenant-Governor. It will endeavor to the limit of its power and resources to elect its candidates and the principle of prohibition in Massachusetts.

"Furthermore, the Prohibition Party will not pass out of existence, certainly not until the liquor traffic is absolutely put to rout and driven from every foothold in the United States and its possessions, back to the hell in which it was spawned. The Prohibition Party may become the nucleus of a new liberal party, representing all that is most democratic in government. It may dispense with the name 'Prohibition Party,' but the party itself, its personnel, its principles, its inspiration, will continue with renewed vigor.

"After the coming state election, the liberal elements in this State will hold a get-together conference for a discussion of the proposed National Party. It is not improbable that the state Prohibition Party will endorse this movement and select delegates with power to act to attend the first national convention of the new party to be held in March or April, 1918. When fully organized it is very likely that all liberal elements in the country, including Prohibitionists, will unite and together fight for a true democracy. A pertinent plank in the platform will advocate national prohibition, and other planks will incorporate those liberal principles for which the Prohibition Party stands.

"Such an amalgamation will not mean the end of the Prohibition Party, but the creation of an even more powerful force to carry the prohibition principle forward to inevitable victory.

"The Democratic and Republican parties still refuse to come out for prohibition, even though the war in which we are engaged demands that such hideous waste as liquor entails, be stopped at once. Therefore, we call upon every voter who believes in prohibition to go to the polls in November and cast his ballot for the candidates who stand four-square for national prohibition."

GERMAN-AMERICANS PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Two thousand men, women and children of German birth or descent, reaffirmed their allegiance to the United States and pledged themselves to aid to the end in waging war against "the enemy of liberty and freedom," at a meeting at the Carl Schurz monument in Central Park.

The meeting at which this occurred began as a Liberty Loan rally, but ended as a patriotic ceremonial when "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung without premeditation by the entire assembly.

"Give and give to the limit of your means!" and "Let us carry on the war to victory!" were some of the statements of the German-American speakers, which were applauded.

Franz Sigel, son of the General Sigel who served in the Civil War, presided. He said in part:

"It is not necessary for Americans

of German blood to affirm their patriotism, for our sons are lined up shoulder to shoulder in defense of justice and liberty—the same principles for which Carl Schurz fought!"

George Sylvester Viereck, editor of Viereck's Weekly, formerly the Fatherland, said that "Americans of German birth or descent have never failed Uncle Sam; they will not fail him now."

REPUBLICANS POINT TO WAR LEGISLATION

Supporting its contentions that Governor McCall and the last Republican Legislature of Massachusetts provided needed war legislation and are therefore entitled to a continuance in power on Beacon Hill, the Republican state committee is distributing throughout the State a manual containing the "war record" of the Governor and Legislature.

The manual containing the "war record" upon which the Republicans will base their appeal for endorsement of the present administration at the polls this fall includes the following: "Under the leadership of Governor McCall, Massachusetts led the 48 states in three war measures of paramount importance which have since served as a standard for similar action by a large number of the states of the union. These measures were:

"The creation by the Governor of a Public Safety Committee to safeguard and conserve the resources of the Commonwealth and to initiate measures for the protection of the mail, fold interests of the State, its armed forces, and its inhabitants, during the prosecution of the war. (Organized Feb. 9, 1917.)

"The organization of a state guard for service in case of need in Massachusetts because of the absence from the State of militiamen called into the service of the United States. (Chapter 148, General Acts, approved April 5, 1917.)

"The enactment of the 'Commonwealth Defense' Act, so-called, by which extraordinary powers are conferred upon the Governor during the war for the better protection or welfare of the Commonwealth or its inhabitants. (Chapter 342, General Acts, approved May 26, 1917.)

"Other measures initiated by a Republican Governor and enacted by a Republican Legislature to help win the war are:

"One million dollars appropriated to properly arm and clothe Massachusetts troops. (Chapter 202, Special Acts, approved March 10, 1917.)

"Commonwealth authorized to reimburse cities and towns for care of soldiers' dependents to the amount of \$40 a month. (Chapter 179, General Acts, approved April 16, 1917.)

"Massachusetts soldiers allowed \$10 monthly in addition to federal pay. (Chapter 211, General Acts, approved May 2, 1917.)

"The Commonwealth and cities and towns authorized to pay employees engaged in the federal military service what they would have received had they remained in the state or municipal service. (Chapters 301 and 254, General Acts, approved May 25 and 14, 1917.)

"Cities and towns authorized to make emergency appropriations for the conservation and distribution of food and for other purposes incident to the war. (Chapter 264, General Acts, approved May 17, 1917.)

"One million dollars appropriated for emergency war expenditures during the recess of the General Court. (Chapter 324, General Acts, approved May 25, 1917.)

SAILING VESSEL BRINGS WOOL

The first sailing vessel to bring wool from South Africa to Boston in many years has arrived with \$1,000,000 worth of the product. There were 6792 bales in all, consigned to local importers. The vessel was a full-rigged sailing ship flying a neutral flag. The vessel was 69 days in coming from East London. Another arrival today was a neutral steamer from Chile, with 23,560 bags of nitrate of soda.

GERMAN SOCIALIST MAJORITY REBUKED

Belgian Branch of the Party
Outlines War Aims of Non-German Elements—No Premature Peace Is Desired

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The bureau of public information has issued a statement, drawn up by the Belgian Socialists, outlining the position of non-German Socialists since the outbreak of the war.

The manifesto opens with a statement of the crucial question of the war, the invasion of Belgium, and of the failure of certain Socialist factions to react against this stupendous international atrocity.

"In neutral countries Socialist opinion, like public opinion everywhere, espoused the cause of Belgium, but even if one can understand that the Government in the presence of this great world conflict tried to insure their countries against it, it is still incredible that certain sections of the International did not take sides more clearly in the conflict by denouncing the policy and the acts of the Central Powers and of their Socialist parties, but took refuge behind general formulas, which avoid determining responsibilities.

"It was particularly painful to us to note the 'incoherence' attitude of certain English Socialists, who, from a particularly keen hatred of imperialism, set themselves up to blame their Government for having taken part in the war, not seeing that England's abstention would have aided the triumph of the worst of imperialisms and militarisms. The Belgian working class, its heart beating with boundless love and admiration for heroic France, will be eternally grateful to England for having respected the treaties and saved its independence, instead of playing without courage, like the neutrals, the part of Pontius Pilate, which certain Socialists recommended to her."

Having recalled that in the struggle against Prussian militarism the German section of the International has always shown itself weak and hesitating, the manifesto continues:

"How right Jaures was when from the tribune of the Amsterdam Congress he flung at the German party his thrilling reproach: 'You have no revolutionary tradition; you are politically powerless!' But there was something worse than that. Subterranean currents did their work among the organized masses, chauvinism and imperialism had their defenders in the ranks of the party and laid bare the corruption of minds and hearts which the German barracks and schools had begun."

It may be said, continues the manifesto, that the German Socialists at

the beginning did not realize the responsibility of their Government and could not anticipate the atrocities which were to follow. But history, when the documents appeared and when the atrocities had been committed? The manifesto takes them one by one and in each case establishes the complicity of the German Socialists, sometimes active, but most often silent or pusillanimous, and it goes on:

"People say 'they are not all the same.' We quite agree. We have listened with anxious attention to the faintest sounds from Germany. We have seen those admirable women, Rosa Luxemburg and Clara Zetkin, thrown into prison for having on the first day raised high the standard of the International. We have followed the attempts of Liebknecht, Mehring and their comrades to uncover the eyes of the German workers. . . . We have seen little by little the minority, at the head of which are found the beloved veterans of Social Democracy, Bernstein, Kautsky, Haase, Ledebour, emerge from their torpor, disown their earlier mistakes and disengage themselves from the deadly embrace of a degrading discipline; we have seen them break at last with the majority, and in spite of the innumerable difficulties due to the state of war, censorship and repression, we have seen a current more and more favorable to them settling in among the masses. Nevertheless, we cannot forget that these men allowed themselves to be goaded around and put upon; that they did not utter their protests and their grief when Prussian militarism fell without pity on the poor Belgian proletariat, which remains suspicious, passionately waiting for more decisive action."

"Let me say something for our allies. Nations change more than individuals change, for nations take their character from the rulers who shape their policies, and the England of 100 years ago is not the England of today. England today is manned by another crew. England's policies today are shaped by as great a man, as broad a democrat as devoted to humanity and the rights of men as any democrat on earth, Lloyd George. And in wisdom and courage and patience and devotion I would place Lloyd George beside Abraham Lincoln and Woodrow Wilson."

WORLD CONFERENCE OF JEWS PLANNED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Italian Government is taking the initiative in the Councils of the Allies to secure Palestine for the Jewish people, and the moves it has already made in that direction have strengthened the hands of the United States, England, France and Russia, says Nahum Sokolow, head of the International Zionist Political Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Italian Jewish Communities is arranging for a world conference of Jewish organizations in Paris at the earliest possible moment, to take the practical steps that will be necessary to establish the Jewish State when the way for it has been cleared by the Allies.

WOMEN MAY RUN CARS

TOLEDO, O.—Draft of 389 street railway employees for the national army in the last 30 days may bring the employment of women car crews in the near future, says a Cleveland dispatch to the Blade, quoting President John J. Stanley of the Cleveland Railway Company.

CLARENCE DARROW INDORSES WAR

Once a Pacifist, He Is Now for
Utter Defeat of Germany—
He Recounts Wrongs—High
Praise Given to Lloyd George

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Three remarkable patriotic demonstrations were witnessed in Chicago on Sunday. In Grant Park, on the lake front, it is estimated that 150,000 persons assembled. Thousands more found places in the Auditorium and the Coliseum Annex. Clarence Darrow spoke at the Auditorium.

"I was a pacifist once and I may be again, after the war is over," said he, "but I will never be a pacifist again until the Kaiser is licked. To me a pacifist always speaks with a German accent. Our American pacifists say neutral while Belgium was invaded, while France was invaded, while the submarines were killing their victims on the German ocean. We waited patiently and the pacifists protested that we had no right to ride on what they termed munition ships, munition ships that were vessels of commerce and of trade of American citizens, and that all non-belligerents had the right to use before the German Kaiser told us to stay off the seas. We took insult and injury. We waited until Germany violated every rule of war, and became an outlaw among the nations of the earth. And then we drew the sword."

"Let me say something for our allies. Nations change more than individuals change, for nations take their character from the rulers who shape their policies, and the England of 100 years ago is not the England of today. England today is manned by another crew. England's policies today are shaped by as great a man, as broad a democrat as devoted to humanity and the rights of men as any democrat on earth, Lloyd George. And in wisdom and courage and patience and devotion I would place Lloyd George beside Abraham Lincoln and Woodrow Wilson."

ROCKEFELLER FUNDS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, Rockefeller Foundation received for securities sold, redeemed and exchanged \$10,459,944, on which it was credited with net gain of \$432,970. But this includes \$1,581,012 representing distribution of \$12.50 a share by National Transit Company from assets, reducing par value of the stock to \$12.50 a share. Deducting these items gives actual total of \$8,873,159 on which there was a profit of \$428,180. Only a small part of this was in stocks.

1917 ATLAS With New War Maps GIVEN

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AT 8 P. M.

MUSIC BY TEEL'S BAND

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Travelers Meet the Bird from Home, Mistakenly Called the Bald Eagle



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Now, as you may, perhaps, have guessed, Dingo was not proving himself a great success as a mountain climber. Consequently, a nimble-footed little burro was provided to carry him through the difficult passes, over which the travelers were now making their way northward. Of course, our Mr. Grasshopper and all the bees had not the slightest trouble in climbing mountains; whenever their feet had had enough of clambering over round stumps and stones, they

could simply call their wings into operation and flutter along quickly enough for some distance.

They were cheerfully proceeding along in this way one day, when Grasshopper suddenly began to behave in the most extraordinary manner, jumping up and down and sideways and waving his arms about in much excitement. Soon the bees, too, joined in the same remarkable antics. But Dingo could see nothing to get excited about, except a rather dignified

bird with a white head and tail, which was clapping with "hooked hands" a nearby rock.

"Look, Dingo!" yelled Grasshopper, when he found his voice. "It's the eagle—our eagle, the American eagle, the grand old eagle of the U. S. A. It's Baldy, the bird from home!"

You see, Grasshopper had forgotten that Dingo was an Australian. Presently the bees and Grasshopper quieted down and it began to be clear to Dingo that this bird, this eagle, was the of-

ficial bird of the United States of America, the eagle which appears on the national coat of arms, the national bird. When he at last realized this, Dingo, too, began to get excited. He yelped and barked and jumped up and down, and so by and by Grasshopper and the bees began all over again. So only the eagle and the donkey remained quite calm and dignified. After the enthusiasm had worn itself out, Grasshopper, inspired by the opportunity of being the first to interview a bald

eagle in his native crags, produced a couple of notebooks and a whole handful of sharp pencils, and began to ask questions.

"How is everything in the U. S. A.?" he demanded. "How are all the folks at home? My, but it's a long time that we have been away on our travels!"

Grasshopper asked questions so fast that the eagle had no chance whatever to answer them, which satisfied Grasshopper perfectly as it gave him an opportunity to ask more and more ques-

tions, without the trouble of being interrupted by useless answers.

"I knew you right away, Mr. Eagle," he said excitedly, "because you look so much like your pictures, which I have seen hundreds of times. But, aren't you a little far south?" he concluded.

"Oh, no," replied the eagle, "my range is the whole of North America, from Mexico in the South to Kamchatka in the North. By the way, if you ever publish any of your notes, Mr. Grasshopper, please make it plain

that, while I am proud of being called the American eagle, the national bird, the bird of freedom, and all that, I do object to being called the bald eagle, because I am not bald. As you can see for yourself, my head is completely feathered, although it is so white. Only vultures are really bald. Whereat Mr. Grasshopper at once turned a page in his notebook and added a line as follows: "Bald Eagle—undoubtedly so called because he is not bald."

The Velocipede That Went by Itself

Once there was a little velocipede that came to Jimmy Boy on Christmas. It was shiny, and strong, and had rubber tires. Jimmy Boy rode it all day long, round and round the halls, in and out of the living room, in and out of the library, and back down the hall again.

Jimmy Boy rode faster and faster in and out amongst the furniture till mother said it made her fairly dizzy, and all the time ringing his little bell: Ding-dong, ting-a-ling-ling!

At last mother said, "You have ridden that velocipede so much that I should almost think it could go by itself."

Jimmy Boy was standing by the velocipede with his foot ready to jump, so writes Sara Cone Bryant, in "Stories to Tell the Littlest Ones." Suddenly the Little Velocipede started off by itself. It rolled down the hall, gently at first, then quickly and more quickly. "Stop, stop," cried Jimmy, "I want to get on!"

But the Little Velocipede only rolled faster, and turned the corner into the living-room. Faster and ever faster it went, round corners, through rooms, out of doors and in at doors, and pretty soon its little bell began to ring. "Ding-dong!" "Come along!" it said. "Ding-dong! Come along!"

Jimmy ran after it, and his mother ran after Jimmy, and the maid ran after mother, and all the while the Little Velocipede rolled more swiftly and rang its bell harder. It skimmed by the chairs, and whisked past the tables, and as it went the bell said,—"Ting-a-ling-ling! Ring-a-ting-ting!" "Didn't touch a thing! Didn't touch a thing!"

Just then some one opened the door, and out raced the Little Velocipede, down the stairs and down the steps and along the walk. And out raced Jimmy and mother and the maid after it.

But the Little Velocipede rolled faster and faster, and its little bell said,—

"He-he-he-he! He-he-he-he! Can't catch me! Can't catch me!"

So they called the Postman to help. But the Postman . . . couldn't catch the Little Velocipede. It fairly flew up the street, and as it went it rang its little bell to say,—

"Ding-dong, letter ring! Ding-dong, step along!"

So they called the Policeman to help. But the Policeman was very fat, and he couldn't catch the Little Velocipede. It only shook its little handle bars and rang its little bell to say,—

"Look at that! Far too fat! You're too slow; I must go."

So they called the Fire Engine to

help. And it came with a clamor and clang, and a snap and a bang, down the street. But the Little Velocipede only rolled more swiftly and rang its little bell like mad. It said,—

"Put on speed! Put on speed! I'm the fast Velocipede!"

And when the Fire Engine did put on speed, the Little Velocipede said,—

"Ding-a-ding-ding-ding! Going to a fire, on a rubber tire. Whizz and whirr and hum and purr. Chug and choo; I'll bet you; Ding-a-ding-ding-ding!"

And the Fire Engine couldn't catch the Little Velocipede.

Then Jimmy Boy began to cry. "Oh, please, Little Velocipede, don't leave me! Please, dear Little Velocipede, come back."

At that the Little Velocipede stopped short on the corner, whirled round on its hind wheels, and rolled home again.

And the Fire Engine and the Policeman and the Postman and the maid and mother and Jimmy Boy ran home after it.

When the Little Velocipede got to the front steps, it lifted its little front wheel and flew right up them, still ringing its little bell and saying:

"Couldn't catch me, couldn't catch me."

Raced 'em all and beat 'em to it. Everybody saw me do it! Now I'm coming home to stay. Never going to run away Any more, any day."

Jimmy Boy and mother and the maid ran up the steps after it and shut the door, but the Fire Engine and the Postman and the Policeman went home.

When Jimmy Boy got to the top of the stairs, the Little Velocipede was standing quietly in the hall. Its little bell was tinkling very faintly, and Jimmy thought it said:

"No, indeed, no—more—speed. I'm—the—good—Velocipede."

But Jimmy never was sure, and I don't know, because that was the last time the little bell ever spoke, and never again did the Velocipede go by itself.

The Barley-Candy Boy

O the Barley-Candy Boy! O the Barley-Candy Boy! Who lived in the toy-man's window, 'tis little he had of joy! For he could not eat a bit of sweet, nor any sugar at all, Unless he ran a fearful risk of being a cannibal.

—Mary E. Wilkins.

A Good Fixing Bath

Ordinary fixing baths have a disconcerting habit of becoming discolored and possessing themselves of a brown sediment which makes them unpleasant to use, says the American Boy. The chrome-alum bath is more trouble to make, but lasts for a long time, and maintains its beautiful clear green color to the limit of its usefulness. When a chrome-alum bath discolors, throw it away.

A first-class formula for the chrome-alum fixing bath, which not only fixes but hardens the film as well, consists of the following:

To 2 ounces of water, add 1 dram of strong sulphuric acid. Set it aside. To 6 ounces of water, add 2 ounces of sulphite of soda. Pour the acid water into the sulphite water, stir, and set aside. Dissolve 1 pound of hypo crystals in 48 ounces of water. When completely dissolved, pour the previously made mixture in, stirring well. Set aside. Finally, dissolve 1 ounce of chrome-alum in 8 ounces of water. When solution is complete, pour into the hypo bath, and your "good fixing bath" is effected.

The green color will not stain plates or films. There is no better hot weather bath for fixing than this.

In photographing any small object, such as a flower, a cup, a medal, a book, etc., a black background is often desired. But a sheet of black cardboard behind the object does not always produce as dark a ground as is wanted, on account of too much illumination, or too strong development of the negative or the use of too soft a paper for printing.

To produce a dead black background behind any object, make a positive print from the negative on glass—that is, on a plate, instead of on paper. When this is developed and fixed positive is dry, outline the central object on the film with India ink, by means of a fine steel pen or a very tiny camel's hair brush. As soon as this is dry, block out all the rest of the background to the India ink line with opaque, a paint which comes prepared for this purpose.

Now make from this positive a negative, by using it in a printing frame to make another print, also on glass. The result will be a negative with a perfectly transparent background, which, of course, will print absolutely black on any kind of paper.

Grandmother's Story

"Now hang up your sunbonnet, Marthy. And get out your patchwork square. And sit down here and sew for a while in your little rocking-chair."

"And hear me tell you a story 'Of a little girl I knew. Who made a whole quilt of patchwork When she wasn't as big as you."

Botany of the October Woods

How splendid it was in the October woods! Some of the trees were almost bare, some of them were a fine russet brown, and some were all crimson and gold; and the gold was so beautiful against the blue sky that it seemed to Davy and Prue that October, after all, might be the very best month of the year.

There was a brook that wound through the woods, writes Albert Bigelow Paine, in "A Little Garden Calendar for Boys and Girls." On both sides of it were bottom lands, and here the hickory and walnut and butternut trees grow. Near the hillside there were groves of hazel with their brown clusters, half opened by the frost, ripe for gathering. Camp was made near the brook, and then all hurried to the nut trees; the children kicking their feet through the rustling leaves that covered the ground. The Chief Gardener found quite a large section of a young tree which he put on his shoulder for a battering ram. Then he walked several steps, and butted one end of it against a tall hickory tree, and down showered the nuts, clattering in the leaves—the hulls bursting and flying in all directions.

Then how the children scrambled and gathered!

"Let's clear the leaves away first, next time," said Davy, "so they will be easier to find."

And this they did, and so they went from tree to tree, gathering hickory nuts, large and small, and walnuts, butternuts, and chestnuts, and these they emptied into sacks they had brought in the little wagon that was hitched not far away.

By and by, Davy spied a patch of hazel, and each with a basket, Prue and he gathered until . . . it was lunch time.

How very hungry they were! Is there really anything like nutting to make a little boy and girl hungry? And there was plenty of luncheon, this time. . . .

"What makes all the nuts have such big, thick hulls, anyway?" Prue asked, as she tried to pound open a thorny chestnut burr.

"I think the hulls must be to protect the young nuts from birds and squirrels," answered her mother. "The trees do not like to have them carried off until they are quite ripe, so they hold them very tight and in-close them in a very tough shell, and the shell is very bad tasting, too. But, when the nuts are ripe and sweet, they let go of them very easily, just as other seeds are dropped, and the hulls open and the harvest is ready for whoever may come to gather it."

The Chief Gardener picked up a hickory nut from one of the baskets.

"You see, we are eating flower pistils all the time," he said.

"Are we? I don't believe I ever thought about that," said Davy.

The Chief Gardener pointed to the little black tip on the top of the nut.

"That was once the stigma," he said. "You see, it is quite like one, even now. Of course, it was soft then, and the pistil below was soft, too. Then, as it grew, it became harder and harder until the shell formed, and it was really a nut. The calyx hardened, and made the hull. The pistil and the calyx of a flower are the parts that last longest, but the stamens and the corolla are just as useful in their way. They form a separate flower on the nut trees. We will have to come to the woods next spring when they are in bloom."

"Papa, don't hazelnuts and chestnuts belong to the same family?" asked little Prue, who had some of each in her chubby hands.

"Why, yes, why did you think so, Prue?"

"Well, you see, they both have those white spots on them, and I thought maybe it was some kind of family mark."

"Wise little head, Prue. And now what else is there that has the family mark—we might call it the family seal?"

The children were silent a moment, thinking. They were sitting under a big oak tree, and all at once Davy's eyes caught something in the leaves, just by his hand.

"This!" he shouted, and held up an acorn.

"Right you are, Davy boy! The nut that stands at the head of the family. Few acorns are fit to be eaten, except by animals, but you see how round and perfect the family seal is, and, though the acorn-cup is nothing like the chestnut burr, or the husk of the hazel, it perhaps would be, if the green acorn itself were not so bitter that it does not need any other protection. The oak is one of the finest and most useful of all trees, and the hazel and chestnut and beech are probably very proud of belonging to the oak family."

"And how about hickory nuts and walnuts?" asked Davy.

"They are in a family together—the walnut family. There are three kinds of walnuts—the English walnuts, the butternuts, and these. There are as many as half a dozen kinds of hickory nuts, and some of them are as bitter as the bitterest acorns."

The Depth and Weight of the Atlantic

Authorities state that the Atlantic Ocean averages not quite three miles in depth, and declare that its waters weigh 325,000,000,000,000 tons.

Nothing but Nature and Roosevelt Dam

The chill of the night was not yet passed when the lumbering wagon, drawn by two of Uncle Sam's horses, pulled out of Mesa. So we may read in "Uncle Sam's Outdoor Magic," by Percy K. Fitzhugh, being an account of Bobby Cullen's adventures with the reclamation workers in the western part of the United States.

"There, now ye can look down 'n' see the project," said Luke. "That's Salt River Valley where ye came from. Ye can see the river 'n' the Highland Canal that ye crossed on the railroad; up northward there's the long canal. There's Tempe 'n' there's Phoenix where the land office is, 'n' where they make complaints 'gainst the cap'n. Hey, Cap'n? Down off that way ye can see Maricopa Indian Village."

As Luke pointed with his whip, Bobby saw the whole flat valley, with the towns spread here and there upon it like toy villages on a carpet. The river ran through the center of the valley, and branching from it on either side were two winding canals, with other canals branching from them, until far in the distance they merged together, looking like a gigantic feather. Some of these smaller canals ran out very far from the trunk lines, and these in turn had still other branch canals sticking out almost at right angles from themselves.

In places the road was carved in vertical cliffs, and Bobby looked into the appalling abysses which it skirted and instinctively tightened his grasp of the stanchion at his side. For a while, they were close to Salt River, and he heard its echoes as it found its troubled way through the rocky chaos far below them. . . .

About the middle of the afternoon, they came out into a spot which was only less wild than the road they had traversed, and here in almost complete isolation stood Frazer's Road House, where they changed horses and had dinner. Other Apache Indians were loitering about the place, and Bobby was disappointed to find that they talked English very well and didn't call the white men "pale faces." One of them had several dollar bills which he proudly said had been paid him by a moving-picture man for posing as a warrior chief. Wherever you go, you will find that the "movie man" has been there before you.

For three hours more they followed a road which, if it had been drawn out straight, Bobby thought, would have reached across the continent.

At last, amid the rocky chaos in the distance, Bobby glimpsed a streak of white wedged, as it were, between high gray hills which rose and slanted away from it so that it seemed only to fill the apex at their base, where it

was thrown into bright relief against the dull grayness of the cliffs.

"There she is, Bob," said the captain. "The dam?" he asked eagerly.

Bobby did not know whether to be disappointed or not. The white streak seemed out of all proportion to its surroundings. It spanned only the lower and narrower portion of a mammoth gulch, but whether the discrepancy was caused by his extravagant expectations or because of the rugged immensity of nature, he did not know.

In a little while he saw it again from another angle and a lower altitude, and its impressiveness and the silent wonder of it began to dawn upon him. He had a good imagination and the huge structure, standing there in that untamed gorge, grew to seem nothing less than heroic.

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THE NEIGHBORHOOD

Skating, debating, and relief work for soldiers have been decided upon by the Appalachian Campfire Girls of Hale House for their winter activities. The younger group has decided upon relief work and passed a motion permitting knitting at its business meetings. Most of the clubs have started in for the year and are busy with plans. All the boys are to meet at the Parker Memorial this year and all the girls and mixed groups at Hale House. The new gymnasium at Parker Memorial is to open soon and the girls are to have it one evening a week for basketball.

All those who enjoyed the privileges of Halescroft Camp this summer are to have a reunion in the near future. This will probably take the form of a supper.

This is registration week at the Robert Gould Shaw House.

Tomorrow will be open house day at the food conservation center of South End Union at 15 Pomboke Street. All the vegetables and fruits put up during the summer will be on view. The sale will not take place until some time later.

Clubs and classes of South End House are starting in this week.

A presentation of the work at the Frances E. Willard Settlement House is to be made for the Brockton W. C. T. U. this week. Some 50 or 60 of the clubs have just begun to work and others are starting.

Much is to be made of relief work for soldiers at Elizabeth Peabody House this year. The classes are opening and getting started at one form or another of this work.

Friday evening, Nov. 2, has been selected as the date of the violin and piano recital at Cambridge Neighborhood House.

Monthly musicals by pupils and monthly Sunday afternoon concerts by the music department are features of the year's program just announced by Roxbury Neighborhood House. Lessons in piano, violin, and voice will be given for a nominal sum. Classes in theory also will be held.

Every afternoon and evening except Wednesdays there will be classes in cooking, and housekeeping, canning for adult women, home visiting and visiting housekeeping and cooperative buying in the house store. Gymnastics will be held every afternoon and evening in the week for girls and boys. There will be basketball on Friday with a series of games with outside teams. On Thursday there will be basketball for girls.

Social clubs for the younger boys and girls will be held in the afternoons. For the older they will be held in the evenings. Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts will hold monthly federated meetings. All clubs will perform some kind of war relief work.

The women's club will meet every Thursday evening through the winter and until June. Every second Thursday it will give a neighborhood lecture and entertainment.

Classes will be conducted in cobbling, carpentry, sewing, dressmaking, clay modeling, knitting and the kindergarten, lunch room, milk station and stamp saving station will be carried on as usual. The library and game room is to be open every afternoon and evening. Story telling will be featured and classes in shorthand will be formed.

MASSACHUSETTS RED MEN WILL CONVENE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WORCESTER, Mass.—Officials of both the state and national organizations will attend the annual convention of Massachusetts Red Men, to be held here on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 24 and 25. On Wednesday evening there will be a dinner at Red Men's home, 19 Pearl Street, in honor of Judge Thomas H. Jeffries, Atlanta, Ga., the great inebriate. Dr. Frederick Bryant, the outgoing great sachem, will preside, and other guests will be Wendell P. Hutchinson, incoming great sachem; Mayor Pehr G. Holmes; John F. Carlson, assistant great sachem; and Chandler Bullock.

The next day the principal session will be held in Horticultural Hall. Dr. Bryant will preside and will be presented with an elaborate past great sachem's sash and jewel. Among those expected to be present are Frank M. Ensworth, great guard of the wigwam; Guy W. Burr, member State Orphans Board; Alexander D. Gilmore, past great chief of records and chairman of finance committee, and Walter H. Brown, member of committee on elections. All officers present will be elevated to higher rank. Dr. Bryant to that of great prophet. Among the subjects to be discussed will be a proposal to increase the length of the sachem's term of office and an increase of the minimum adoption tax.

FINANCING IN CANADIAN WHEAT

MONTREAL, Que.—With the official announcement of the Canadian Minister of Finance that the Canadian wheat crop financing had been arranged to the extent of \$350,000,000, it was stated in the Montreal financial district that the financing is being carried out in conformity with a triangular arrangement among Canada, Great Britain and the United States, whereby funds made available by the latter country to Great Britain will be transferred to the credit of Canada to finance the crop.

The entire \$350,000,000 will not be needed at once, but only in installments of approximately \$85,000,000 at a time to pay for the wheat consignments and their freightage to sea-

board. The time over which payments will be extended depends upon the ability to supply ships and the amount of grain moving out of Canadian ports to Great Britain.

TRADESMEN ARE NEEDED

Tradesmen from nearly every trade and clerks are needed by the aviation section of the signal corps and the engineering corps, and an urgent appeal is being made by the regular army recruiting station for all men who can qualify. The men will enlist as privates, but will be advanced as soon as they show the necessary qualifications. Of the various trades open, the chauffeurs branch has had the greatest number of recruits, though more are still needed.

Efforts are being made to correct the impression that has gone out about the infantry, or "doughboys" as they are called in the army, to the effect that they are digging most of the time, and are all riflemen. Opportunities are given enlisted infantrymen to take up the sub-branches of infantry service, and these include machine gunners, auto riflemen, bombers, grenadiers, gunners on one-pounder field pieces, clerks and headquarters orderlies.

COMMERCIAL CLUB IN SCHOOL

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The 200 commercial students of the East St. Louis High School have formed themselves into a commercial club, says the Globe-Democrat. The club will have an employment bureau, whose business it will be to keep the employing public acquainted with the number of students who need positions.

MUSIC

Mr. Kreisler in Violin Program

Fritz Kreisler, Violinist—Recital in Symphony Hall, Carl Lamson playing the piano accompaniment; afternoon of Oct. 21, 1917. The program: Tartinian sonata in G minor; Bach sarabande, double and bourrée in B minor; Bruch, Scotch fantasy; F. Bach, grave in C minor; Beethoven, cavatina in E flat major; Haydn-Friedberg, minuet in D major; Schubert-Friedberg, rondo in D major; Grasse, "Song Without Words" and "Waves at Play"; arr. Kreisler, "La gitana"; Kreisler, "Polichinelle"; Smetana, Slavonic fantasy.

Does he play the same as ever? This question must have been asked in many hundreds of cases on Sunday night of Kreisler listeners when they returned home. To which the answer in briefest form had to be—yes and no. Yes, because the violinist performs just as well from the standpoint of technique as he performed last year; and no, because in certain respects he addresses the public with a new interpretative purpose. Accordingly, those who are hearing him this season for the first time are at no disadvantage compared with those who have heard him in the earlier years of his acclaim; while those who carry a recollection of his former playing can be assured that in hearing him now they are not merely repeating an old experience.

The artist's new outlook may be described as somewhat more serious than his old; as less exclusively musical, and in a sense as more literary than before. It seems, that is to say, to

make use of the talking, communicative possibilities of music, to the neglect of the purely tonal qualities of it. It is that of a man who would, if he could, set forth in the broadest human terms the aspirations underlying what is doing in the world today, taking the discussion into a realm of eloquence where neither argumentation nor propaganda has any place. It is that of a man who is making Tartini and Bach serve modern expression rather than making them simply illustrative classic beauty of melody and fundamental logic of harmony.

Not that the artist is too serious about all this. For there were moments on Sunday afternoon when he was just a first-class fiddler playing in briefest form had to be—yes and no. Just, because the violinist performs just as well from the standpoint of technique as he performed last year; and no, because in certain respects he addresses the public with a new interpretative purpose. Accordingly, those who are hearing him this season for the first time are at no disadvantage compared with those who have heard him in the earlier years of his acclaim; while those who carry a recollection of his former playing can be assured that in hearing him now they are not merely repeating an old experience.

The usual enthusiasm attended the occasion, which was the opening of the Sunday series of Mudgett concerts. The seating capacity of the hall was all taken, that of the platform as well as that of the floor and balconies. The program showed the violinist's familiar ingenuity at mingling works of heavy and light appeal. The playing of the piano accompanist, Mr. Lamson, was in all respects admirable.

MANY BOSTON LIGHTS ARE TO BE SHUT OFF

Excess lights are to be shut off all through Boston early this week at the advice of James J. Storrow, Fuel Administrator of Massachusetts, who is doing everything he can to have the people of this State and New England conserve the supply of coal. The so-called "white ways" are to disappear until such time as the coal supply warrants this luxury. Administrator Storrow has been assured of the cooperation of the theaters, the stores, hotels, motion picture houses, city, state, automobile and other dealers who operate electric signs.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company, which will be most directly affected by this conservation plan of Mr. Storrow, has heartily agreed with him, and promises its complete cooperation. It has already given orders for turning off the lights at night from about 200 of its own advertising signs.

Edward F. Murphy, Commissioner of Public Works of the city of Boston, is preparing to turn off the boulevard lights in Huntington Avenue, Broadway, South Boston, and Meridian Street, East Boston.

Private business houses all over the city are agreeing to save power in lessening show window illumination. Only necessary lights are to rule from now on in Boston.

MALDEN EVENING SCHOOLS

MALDEN, Mass.—Introduction of three new courses in household arts education, consisting of cooking, dressmaking, and millinery, to the studies

taught in the Malden free public evening schools, is expected to serve as attraction for many new students to the school when its fall term begins this evening. The new courses will be taught by Miss Laura Davis of the Boston School of Cooking, Miss Helena M. Truland, dressmaking instructor of the Malden public schools, and by Miss Helen T. White, a Boston millinery instructor.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Special courses to prepare students for government work have been opened at Simmons College. A course in practical telegraphy, given in cooperation with the Western Union Telegraph Company, was opened on Saturday; other courses will be cost of living, elementary economics in the management of the expenditures for a family, beginning Oct. 31; kitchenette cookery, teaching the provision of nutritious and economic food, beginning Saturday, and citizen service in neighborhood and relief work beginning Oct. 30.

The college has raised \$463 for Liberty Loan bonds with more to be handed in. At the junior vaudeville show \$50 was taken. New plans for obtaining money are to be formulated. The campaign will end Thursday and the students expect to reach the \$1000 mark by then.

Preparations are under way for the tennis tournament on Saturday. Miss Mildred Gordon of Providence, R. I., won in the final junior match with a score of 2-5, 6-4, 6-4. Miss Anna Stolzenbach, last year's college champion, was her opponent. Final tryouts for the dramatic club plays will be held at the dormitories tonight at 7 o'clock.

FORD HALL MEETINGS OPEN FOR THE SEASON

In opening the Ford Hall meetings in Boston for the season yesterday, George W. Coleman, president, discussed free speech and the war. Two new departures in the meetings were announced by Mr. Coleman. One was that two meetings will be devoted to a discussion of the initiative and referendum and the other that Patrick F. Sullivan, president of the Bay State Street Railway, will speak on "What the Bay State Has to Say for Itself." Miss Mary C. Crawford, executive secretary, announced the program for the first half of the season of Old South Sunday afternoon meetings as follows:

Nov. 18—Norman Angell on "America at the Settlement."
Dec. 2—Frederick C. Howe of New York on "Immigration After the War."
Dec. 16—Prof. E. A. Steiner on "The International Spirit After the War."
Jan. 7—Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch on "Woman and the Hazards of the Great War."
Jan. 14—Professor Zueblin on "The Reorganization of the World."

EXEMPTION IS DECLINED

TOLEDO, O.—With the statement that the conditions under which he was exempted no longer exist, Louis Schneider of Minster has applied to the county exemption board for reinstatement with the selective draft contingent, says a St. Mary's correspondent of the Blade. His name has been certified to the district board.

Something Entirely New In Grand Opera Ticket Selling This Week Only

THIS is going to be the most brilliant Opera Season Chicago has ever known. The greatest number of world famous Artists ever gathered together in one American Music Center will be here. The advance sale of Season Tickets has been remarkable. In every section of the Auditorium the entire block of seats set aside for the Season Ticket privilege has been completely sold.

And now, for the sale of individual seats for separate performances, we have created a plan which ought to appeal to every music lover in this city. In fact, it would seem almost foolhardy (considering the assurance of full houses) for anyone who contemplates going to the Opera at all, not to take advantage of the opportunity which this plan affords.

Here is the Plan: This week, at the Auditorium, 58 East Congress Street, we shall place on sale—

\$10 Coupon Books for \$9—\$25 Coupon Books for \$22.50
\$50 Coupon Books for \$45

—With the Following Special Privileges—

First—the coupons in these Coupon Books will be exchangeable for any priced seat in the House on any night or matinee including the series of Sunday evening concerts. Thus, with a \$10 Coupon Book you can buy two \$5 Seats or five \$2 Seats or ten \$1 Seats.

Second—as you see, the 10 per cent discount on these Coupon Books is exactly the amount of the War Tax. Thus, an investment in a Coupon Book pays your War Tax. And if you buy enough books to last you the season, the saving will be considerable.

But the Most Important Privilege Is This:

The holders of the Coupon Books will be given the preference of securing their seats at a Special Window one day in advance of the public.

A moment's thought is enough to show you what an invaluable privilege this is.

For the public, the seats during the season will be placed on sale one week in advance, as usual.

For YOU, the holders of Coupon Books, the seats will be placed on sale one day in advance of the public, and at a special window.

Thus, whenever you are planning to go to the Opera, you will come to a special window, and take your choice of the best available seats in the house.

On the following day, the seats will be placed on public sale and those who have no Coupon Books will be obliged to take what are left—if there are any left.

When you consider the fact that thousands of people were turned away on most of the gala nights last year, you can easily see that without a Coupon Book, you will have no assurance of getting any seats at all on the big occasions.

No delay is necessary in this sale. The Coupon Books will be at every window and the lines of people can move rapidly. Just pay your money and get your Coupon Book.

Mail Orders will be Accepted and Promptly Filled.

Chicago Opera Association

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Be sure and include 10% of the original price of the Coupon Books for your war tax.

Cleofonte Campanini,
General Director.

BOSTON OFFICIALS INVITED TO CAMP

Mayor Curley and Members of City Government to Be Guests of Local Members of 301st Regiment at Ayer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Boston boys, attached to the three hundred and first regiment of infantry, today extended an invitation to Mayor Curley and members of the Boston City Government to pay them a visit at camp next Friday afternoon. The invitation was extended through Col. Frank Tompkins, who dispatched Maj. Rhinelander Waldo to Boston in a motor car to personally convey the message to the Mayor. Major Waldo was accompanied by Lieut. P. D. Hill, Adjutant, and Sergt. J. T. Carmody of Company A. R. S. Hubbard, secretary of the committee on camp training activities, is helping out on the plans for welcoming the Boston officials. The men will, of course, be put through their usual routine drills on Friday, but according to the plans, it is hoped to have work completed for the day by 4 o'clock, at which hour the official party would be received.

The throng of visitors at the national army cantonment on Sunday was far below normal size, due chiefly to the general liberty leaves granted the soldiers over the week end. The railroad traffic was heavy notwithstanding, the Boston & Maine running 18 special trains to accommodate the soldiers.

Six trains reached Ayer late in the evening with the Boston boys who returned from visits at home. At the North Station in Boston the soldiers boarded the trains amid the applause of thousands of friends and relatives who accompanied them to the station.

Announcement is made that the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association has plans for establishing a rest room for the soldiers, having obtained a house between the town of Ayer and Camp Devens, which will be fitted out to give them another place where they may meet their relatives and friends. Meals will be served at cost, and various recreation facilities are planned. It is hoped to have the building ready by Nov. 10. A committee composed of Mrs. Louise J. Johnson, Mrs. George W. Fearing, Mrs. R. G. Shaw and Mrs. George W. Perkins visited Camp Devens and obtained endorsement for the plan of Major-General Hodges.

Captain Briggs of the quartermaster department has been placed in charge of a new maintenance corps which is to take over the care of the various public utilities at the camp. At a football game yesterday the headquarters troop defeated the three hundred and first regimental team, 12 to 0. Many visitors saw the game and listened to a concert given on the field by the three hundred and first regimental band.

One of the buildings was burned early Sunday morning, as a result, it is said, of the explosion of an oil stove. Fire Chief John F. McAree and his corps of soldiers containing the camp fire department, checked the blaze, and the soldiers in the building were removed to other quarters. The building will be reconstructed immediately.

Barracks at Wakefield

Permanent Quarters for Naval Volunteers Being Erected at Rifle Range

College men from the University of Michigan, supplemented by naval volunteers from Newport, R. I., Bunkin Island, and marines from the coast fortifications at Portsmouth, N. H., and the Boston Navy Yard are engaged in the work of putting up permanent quarters for the national naval volunteers at the rifle range in Wakefield, where several buildings are in process of erection, all the work being done by the men without professional assistance.

For several months the men have been receiving instruction in rifle practice, and several installments of volunteers have been constantly on the ground, the Government having taken over the range for a period of several years.

Since the establishment of the range, the men have been living in tents, and eating in the one large mess house, but as it has been decided to maintain a force of men on the grounds permanently, the construction of permanent barracks has been commenced, and good progress is being made in the work.

Foundations have been put in for two barracks, 20 by 100 feet, and close by two mess halls of similar dimensions are to be one story in height and will provide ample accommodations for a large number of men. Each of the barracks will provide quarters for 50 men, and 250 men can be fed at a seating in each of the barracks mess halls. Between each of the buildings will be a space of 20 feet, and the construction work will keep on for several months. Each mess hall has a wing which can be utilized as barracks for 50 additional men if necessary and in the summer season, men house in these wings will probably move into the present range building.

Foundations are also in for a wash house, and there will be ample room for stores, kitchen facilities and a room designed for officers' mess. With the completion of all these buildings, 1500 men can be fed and housed during another season. From April to November, it is intended to house the men in tents as at present, about 200 reserves being now in camp. During the winter, it is planned to keep 50 men at the range.

A number of coast guards are expected here shortly, also 140 sailors from the U. S. S. Montana who will receive instruction in firing. An innovation at the range is the establishment of instruction classes each Tues-

day evening, with a large number of men participating.

There is ample provision in the barracks for games of all kinds and music, and a large number of books have been provided by the Wakefield Public Library. Many of the men have been the guests of Wakefield citizens at Sunday dinner, and many courtesies have been rendered the boys. Next Friday evening, Oct. 26, the Reading College Club will give an entertainment, and the boys' comprising the Michigan Jazz Band will give a concert, all being sailors from the Wakefield Range.

Two new officers have recently been added to the staff here, Assistant Surgeon John R. Poppen and Assistant Paymaster R. H. Howard. The men who remain at the range during the winter months will receive instruction in ordnance, seamanship and in range work.

Balloon Flight Is Made

Lieut. Lester Watson, chief aeronautical officer of the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., and his assistant, Lieut. Philip L. Caldwell, made their first balloon flight yesterday with Pilot Arnold from the balloon school at Rockville, Conn. After rising on currents of air could be found that would carry them to Boston as originally planned, so after an interesting trip, during which they passed over Hartford, the men landed in New Britain, Conn.

Col. Samuel Reber, chief signal officer of the department has gone to New York to look over the ground of his new position. His successor, Col. D. J. Carr is expected Saturday.

Officers and enlisted men in the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., exclusively of Ayer, have subscribed to the Liberty Loan a total of \$1,070,000 it was reported by Maj. John M. Coffin today, who is in charge of the work at the department headquarters. It is expected that a total of \$1,500,000 will be raised before the campaign is over. The civilians in the department have subscribed generously and a separate account is being kept of their work. More than 75 per cent of the officers and men in the department, exclusive of Camp Devens, have purchased bonds.

Quartermaster's School Opened

A new quartermaster's school has been opened in Jacksonville, Fla., and will be called Camp Johnson, where the instruction of second lieutenants who were graduated from the August training camps for quartermaster duty will take place. The course will last nine weeks, and the men will be assigned from Washington to duty with the national army.

A section for enlisted men to teach them their duties as such is also to be conducted. A great many clerks and stenographers have enlisted, but special training is necessary to prepare them for supply duty with the army. At present it is not contemplated that enlisted men will be trained with a view to granting commissions.

The entire 26 enlisted men on duty at the headquarters of the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., quartermaster's section, have bought Liberty bonds, the total purchase amounting to \$3150.

Army Service Flags Displayed

Two huge army service flags were hung to the breeze by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston today, each containing 200 stars, representing the number of men who have left the employee of the company and joined the army. There are spaces for 112 additional stars. The flags are duplicates, one being displayed at the offices of the company on Boylston Street, the other from one of the buildings of the plant on Massachusetts Avenue, Dorchester.

Universal Military Service

A campaign to bring before the public again the universal military service movement has been inaugurated in Boston by Lieut.-Gen. S. B. M. Young, retired, president of the National Association for Universal Military Training. Provost-General Enoch Crowder is quoted as saying that out of more than 9,000,000 men registered, the country will be able to get only 2,000,000 because of unexpected exemptions.

THREE PLANES START TRIP TO LONG ISLAND

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Three Italian airplanes, the largest of which carried eight passengers, left Langley Field near Hampton this morning for an endurance and speed flight to Mineola, L. I. The flyers expect to land at Mineola this afternoon. The Sia machine, driven by Lieutenant Ballerini, left at 10 o'clock. The Pomodoro car, driven by Lieutenant Ballioli, left at 10:10 and the Sapranti machine, driven by Lieutenant Resnati, left at 10:35.

The Caproni carried eight passengers. Officials at Longley Field, however, refused to make public their names or to say anything whatsoever concerning the flight.

GOVERNOR URGES COOPERATION

With regard to the 10-cent milk plan Governor McCall said today: "The people of this Commonwealth are to be congratulated upon the great success of Food Administrator Endicott, who announced that he has secured standard bottled milk for 10 cents a quart. I have confidence enough in the people of this community to believe that they will make the undertaking a success. The heartiest possible cooperation by storekeepers and by the general public is essential, and will, I feel sure, be given. Mr. Endicott and all others who have to do with the bringing about of this most notable achievement are to be most heartily commended."

REFORMATION DAY OBSERVANCES OPEN

Protestant Churches of Brookline Begin Series of Union Meetings to Be Widely Held

Protestant churches of Brookline on Sunday launched the series of union meetings with which the Greater Boston celebration of the Reformation quadricentenary is being featured. The Brookline meeting was held at the Harvard Church and the chief feature of the program was an address on Martin Luther delivered by the Rev. A. C. McGiffert of Union Theological Seminary, New York.

Among the other ministers who took part in the meeting were the Rev. Abbott Peterson of the First Parish Unitarian Church, the Rev. F. S. Harrison, assistant pastor of the First Baptist Church; the Rev. Frank W. Coleman of St. Mark's M. E. Church, the Rev. R. Heber Howe of the Church of Our Saviour and the Rev. George L. Perin, pastor emeritus of the Beacon Universalist Church.

In other cities Protestant churches are to hold union meetings this week and next. The feature of the Greater Boston program, however, is to be the organ recital of Reformation music by J. Hermann Loud at the Park Street Church, Boston, on Wednesday night.

REAL ESTATE

Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington have purchased from Harold V. Tilton, the property at 1203 to 1209 Tremont Street, running through to Columbus Avenue, consisting of a five-story brick apartment house and three one-story frame stores containing 14,375 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$28,000, of which \$16,500 is on the land.

The Maginix Construction Company has taken title to two small properties, belonging to Samuel Carro, and located as follows: A three-story and basement well front brick dwelling and 1047 square feet of land at 101 Warren Avenue, South End, assessed for \$6400, with 2900 of the amount on the land. Also a three-story and basement brick dwelling at 111 Appleton Street, on 1170 square feet of land, taxed on \$6000, with \$2900 of it land value.

SALE IN BROOKLINE

Minnie W. Harrington has conveyed to Henry Hough, who bought for investment, the two-family frame apartment house, 42 Oakland Road, Brookline. The property is assessed for \$7800 of which \$1800 is on 4615 square feet of land. Thomas P. Messitt was the broker in this transaction.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Boston Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending Oct. 20, 1917:

Transactions	Mtgs	Amount of mortgages
Oct. 15.....	45	\$37,500
Oct. 16.....	42	\$38,550
Oct. 17.....	63	\$125,306
Oct. 18.....	90	\$141,335
Oct. 19.....	60	\$75,911
Oct. 20.....	56	\$113,671
Totals.....	397	\$822,403
Same week 1916.....	658	\$2,588,278
Same week 1915.....	636	\$1,437,061
Wk end Oct 13, 17, 21.....	153	\$1,166,740

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

Edwin L. Sleeper has taken title to the frame dwelling at 174 Granville Way, Dorchester, conveyed by Ewen A. Clark. The property includes a stable and 5600 square feet of land, all carrying an assessment of \$3600, of which the land is valued at \$1100.

A single frame dwelling and lot of land at 1 Berkshire Street has been sold by Augustus Hemenway Jr. The property is valued by the assessors at \$5800. The land carries \$2000 of the assessment. Abraham Kildane is the new owner.

A 2½-story frame dwelling at 13 Howland Street, Roxbury, belonging to Frederick M. Gilliland and taxed on a valuation of \$5000, has been sold. The land carries \$1800 of the amount. Annie E. Hoyle has taken the title.

HOW AMENDMENTS APPEAR ON BALLOT

The Department of Secretary of State will give to every member of the Constitutional Convention a sheet showing exactly how the three amendments which the convention voted to submit will appear on the ballot at the state election.

First will come the absent voting amendment, preceded by this question: "Shall the following article of amendment relative to absentee voting, submitted by the Constitutional Convention, be approved and ratified?"

Second will come the anti-laid amendment, preceded by this question: "In place of Article 18 of amendments of the constitution, shall the following

article of amendment relative to appropriations for educational and benevolent purposes, submitted by the Constitutional Convention, be approved and ratified?"

Third will come the public trading amendment, so-called, preceded by this question: "Shall the following article of amendment relative to the taking and distribution by the commonwealth and its municipalities of the common necessities of life, submitted by the Constitutional Convention, be approved and ratified?"

Each question is preceded by instructions to make an X in the square opposite the yes or no and each is followed by the amendment in full, in fine print, so that every voter will have the exact, official text before him. This course has been taken by the secretary's department in order that every member of the convention may see the precise form in which such amendment will appear on the ballot and so that suggestions may be offered at once, if any member can see where any improvement can be made.

WESTERN ELECTRIC AGREEMENT REACHED

The state board of conciliation and arbitration, at a conference today with the employees of the Western Electric Company, recommended that the men return to work pending a settlement of the present labor difficulty with the management of the corporation.

James H. Vahey, who appeared as counsel for the strikers, accepted the recommendation on behalf of his clients, and informed the board that he would recommend its adoption, providing the company were willing to take the men back without discrimination as to the activities of individuals during the period of disagreement.

The board, on its part, undertook to interview the Western Electric management and a report will be made to the strikers' committee some time this afternoon. The recommendation, will be submitted to the strikers' organization at a meeting to be held this evening.

There was an attendance of more than 50 strikers at the conference today, with Mr. Vahey and William N. Kelley, chairman of the strikers' committee, in charge of the presentation for the employees.

ADVANCE IN WAGES SOUGHT

Wage betterment for signalmen, towermen, telegraphers, and others employed in the movement of trains will be sought by Thomas M. Pierson, second vice-president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, at a conference in the South Station today with station and railroad officials. The men are now working eight hours a day and seek an increase in wages and a period of time off. An increase in pay amounting to 35 cents per day has been granted to members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers employed on the Boston & Maine Railroad. The agreement was signed Thursday by General Manager Benjamin R. Pollock for the railroad and Thomas M. Pierson for the telegraphers. The agreement also carries with it a decrease of one hour per day, making 10 hours the maximum.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

HANOVER, N. H.—Of the Dartmouth College students who attained honor ranks for the last college year, 61 per cent were from the New England States, and of this number, 54 per cent were from Massachusetts. Among the latter the following were in the first honor group: J. B. Donahue of Lynn, T. W. Proctor of Chestnut Hill, and R. P. White of North Acton; W. T. Smith of New Bedford 19, and L. F. Small of Needham 20. The prizes won were: Class of 1866, original orations, second, J. A. Philbin '18 of Clinton, and Pickering, history Roger Warner '18 of Northfield. T. W. Proctor and R. P. White were elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

WOMEN DICTATE PRICES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—In order to try and force down the high food prices asked by farmers at Mt. Carmel, says a dispatch to the North American, women have organized a union and set a schedule of prices on potatoes and other farm products, which they will force the farmers to adopt or refuse to buy from them hereafter.

DRAFT OPPOSERS SENTENCED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sentences of 30 days each have been imposed by Federal Judge Evin on Louis C. Fraine and Edward R. Cheney, convicted of attempting to hinder enforcement of the Draft Law. Both will appeal. Cheney is son of a college professor. Fraine is a socialist writer.

FIRE DESTROYS FOOD CARGO

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Fire today has destroyed part of the food cargo of the Holland-American line freighter Ijeldijk, anchored in the stream off Hoboken. An investigation has been started.

DECLARATION OF WAR BY CHINA

(Continued from page one)

against Germany as well as Austria-Hungary, that a state of war exists commencing from 10 o'clock of the 14th day of the 8th month of the 6th year of the Republic of China. In consequence thereof all treaties, agreements, conventions, concluded between China and Germany, and between China and Austria-Hungary, as well as such parts of the international protocols and international agreements as concerning the relations between China and Germany, and between China and Austria-Hungary are, in conformity with law of nations and international practice, all abrogated. This Government, however, will respect the Hague Conventions and her international agreements respecting the humane conduct of war.

"The chief object in our declaration of war is to put an end to the calamities of war and to hasten the restoration of peace, which it is hoped, our people will fully appreciate. Seeing, however, that our people have not yet at the present time been recovered from sufferings on account of the recent political disturbance, and that calamity again befalls us in the breaking out of the present war, I, the President of this Republic, cannot help having profound sympathy with our people when I take into consideration their further suffering. I would never resort to this step of striving for the existence of our nation, unless and until I, considering it no longer possible to avoid it, am finally forced to this momentous decision.

"I cannot bear to think that through us the dignity of international law should be impaired, or the position in the family of nations should be undermined or the restoration of the world peace and happiness should be retarded. It is, therefore, hoped that all of our people will exert themselves to the utmost in these hours of hardship, with a view to maintaining and strengthening the existence of the Chinese Republic, so that we may establish ourselves amidst the family of nations and share with them the happiness and benefits derived therefrom."

The notice to the Austro-Hungarian Minister was as follows:

"Peking, Aug. 14, 1917.
"Your Excellency: On Feb. 9 last, the Chinese Government addressed a protest to the German Government against the policy of submarine warfare inaugurated by the Central European Powers, which was considered by the Chinese Government as contrary to the established principles of public international law and imperiling Chinese lives and property.

"The Chinese Government, considering its protest to be ineffectual, later notified the German Government, on March 14 last, of the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, which fact was duly communicated to Your Excellency.

"As the policy inaugurated by the Central European Powers—a policy contrary to public international law and violating the principles of humanity—remains unmodified, the Chinese Government, dictated by the desire to maintain international law and protect Chinese lives and property, cannot remain indifferent indefinitely.

"Inasmuch as Austria-Hungary is acting in this matter in concert with Germany, the Chinese Government is unable to adopt a different attitude toward them, and therefore now declares that a state of war exists between China and Austria-Hungary from 10 o'clock a. m. of the 14th day of the eighth month of the sixth year of the Republic of China. In consequence thereof the Treaty of Sept. 2, 1869, and all other treaties, conventions and agreements of whatever nature, at present in force between China and Austria-Hungary, are abrogated, as also all such provisions of the protocol of Sept. 7, 1901, and other similar international agreements as only concern China and Austria-Hungary. China, however, declares that she will conform to the provisions of the Hague Conventions and other international agreements respecting the humane conduct of war.

"Besides telegraphing the Chinese Minister at Vienna to inform the Austro-Hungarian Government and to apply for his passport, I have the honor to send you herewith passports for Your Excellency, the members of the Austro-Hungarian Legation and their families and retinue for protection while leaving Chinese territory. With regard to consular officers of Austria-Hungary in China, this ministry has instructed the different commissioners

of foreign affairs to likewise issue them passports for leaving the country."

"I avail, etc.
"His Excellency, A. de Rosthorn, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Austria-Hungary.
The following was sent to the Dutch Minister:

"Peking, Aug. 14, 1917.
"Your Excellency: On Feb. 9 last, the Chinese Government addressed a protest to the German Government against the policy of submarine warfare inaugurated by the Central European Powers, which was considered by the Chinese Government as contrary to the established principles of public international law and imperiling Chinese lives and property. The Chinese Government declared that in case its protest be ineffectual China would be constrained, much to her regret, to sever diplomatic relations with Germany.

"Contrary to expectations, the submarine of the Central European Powers continued to sink neutral and belligerent merchantmen whereby more Chinese lives were lost, and the Chinese Government could not but consider its protest to be ineffectual and notified Germany on March 14 last of the severance of diplomatic relations.

"The Chinese Government still hoped that the general condemnation of that policy—a policy contrary to public international law and violating the principles of humanity—would lead to its modification, but it now finds that its hope is no longer realizable.

"The Chinese Government, animated by the desire to maintain international law and protect Chinese lives and property, cannot remain indifferent to this state of affairs indefinitely, and therefore, now declares that a state of war exists between China and Germany from 10 o'clock a. m. of the fourteenth day of the eighth month of the sixth year of the Republic of China. In consequence thereof the Treaty of Sept. 2, 1861, the supplementary convention of March 31, 1880, and all other treaties, conventions and agreements of whatever nature, at present in force between China and Germany, are abrogated, as also all such provisions of the protocol of Sept. 7, 1901, and other similar international agreements as only concern China and Germany. China, however, declares that she will conform to the provisions of the Hague Conventions and other international agreements respecting the humane conduct of war.

"Besides telegraphically requesting the Danish Government to inform the German Government, I have the honor to request Your Excellency to transmit this note to the German Government.
"I avail, etc.
"His Excellency Jonkheer Beelaerts van Blockland, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Netherlands."

SEIZURE OF DUTCH SHIPS RECOMMENDED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is stated here that the seizure of the fleet of Dutch merchant ships has been recommended to the President by the Shipping Board. The vessels noted up in American harbors displace upward of 500,000 tons.

The President has the matter under consideration for a week.

SHIPPING NEWS

Groundfish arrivals at the fish pier today were: Steamers Seal, the new otter trawler, 110,000 pounds, Wave 95,000, and Heroine 58,900, and schooners Claudia 24,500, Mary P. Goulart 9200, Acusha 23,000, W. H. Moody 6800, Ethel B. Penny 3300, Mary F. Sears 8800, Blanche 22,000, Hortense 30,000, Etta Mildred 24,500, Progress 23,400, Frances S. Grueby 27,500, Rhodora 84,000, Elva L. Spurling 5500, Metacomet 11,000, and Blanche Irving 10,000. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$7@9.25, steak cod \$10@17.50, market cod \$5.50@9, pollock \$5.50@6.75, large hake \$8, small hake \$6, and cusk \$6@6.75.

Arrivals at Gloucester as reported here today were: Schooners Gaspe from Gaspe Coast 960,000 pounds salted cod, Lizzie Clarke from Maine with cured fish and a British schooner from Canada, arriving too late to be reported.

Tilfish was brought to New York today by the schooner Mabel Bryson, the trip of 22,000 pounds selling ex vessel for 8 cents per pound, it was reported here.

WORK OF LINCOLN SCHOOL DESCRIBED

Dr. Otis Caldwell Addresses Members of the Wellesley College Teachers Association

WELLESLEY, Mass.—The Wellesley College Teachers Association, recently organized of alumni and faculty for the study of educational problems, held its second meeting on Saturday afternoon at Billings Hall, Miss Florence Higelow of Walnut Hill School, president. Dr. Otis Caldwell of the Lincoln School Teachers College, New York, told of the educational ideal which this experimental school is working toward.

He deprecated the destructive criticism commonly applied to educational matters and urged criticism based on conditions, an ideal clearly seen, knowledge of the procedure involved in carrying out changes, and courage to effect them. The curriculum and practice of our schools today he believes to be the best we have ever had; but our ideals still far outrun our practice. The great changes in our population: in numbers—doubled nearly five times since 1790; constituents—from those seeking religious freedom to those seeking labor freedom; and from chiefly rural to chiefly urban—all point to an educational ideal which the great war also implies. America must develop for a people organized as no people ever was before, an education training for democracy, which is "a more or less blind effort of us all to secure a condition whereby each may have opportunity to work out what his individual capacity prepares him to do best."

Dr. Caldwell denied the object of the Lincoln school to be utilitarian merely. It is to develop the intelligent responsibility of which Lincoln is the great example. The subjects include art and music as well as science and shop work. Of the 112 pupils one-third receive tuition free. The school day is long, till 4:15 for many pupils, and little home work is required. None of the 23 teachers has more than three hours' class work a day, but time is allowed for thinking about teaching as well as for teaching. A specialist in educational records is employed to follow up the work of the individual pupils and compare it with work done by children of corresponding grade in public schools.

MISSOURI CROP YIELD GOOD

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The report of the State Board of Agriculture on Missouri crops, says a Jeffersonian City dispatch to the Globe-Democrat, is the most cheerful issued in years. It shows conditions all over the State to be good. The total yield of corn is estimated at 284,000,000 bushels.

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Complete New Stocks
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HALLO'E'EN NOVELTIES
for Hallo'e'en Events



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THIS Fall we are displaying the handsomest line of coats it has ever been our good fortune to procure, and, best of all, the prices are such as to be attractive to every one. There are some clever models in united velours at \$15.00; still others, with fur collars, at \$22.50; striking

GERMANY LACKS
NEEDED TEXTILESFaces Clothing Shortage, Despite
Rigorous Measures Taken to
Relieve Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—An article in the current Labor Gazette, based on information obtained from German official publications and from the German press, shows the variety of measures taken by the German Government to economize stocks of raw materials and manufactured products of the textile industry, and how the Government has gradually brought the textile and clothing industry almost completely under its own control. After showing that the loss of her export markets for textile manufactures has largely helped to relieve Germany of the serious crisis in her textile trade due to the loss of imported raw materials from abroad, the article continues:

The war had been in progress for a little more than a year before the shortage began to make itself felt amongst the civilian population. In October, 1915, the Union of Berlin Housewives Societies organized an exhibition of textile substitutes employed in German households. By Military Order, dated Feb. 1, 1916, the entire textile industry and a great part of the clothing industry were placed under State control and stocks were requisitioned at prices fixed, in case of dispute, by an Imperial Arbitration Office. Besides clothing suitable for the army, navy, civil service, or for prisoners of war, these requisitions involved blankets, bedding material, and other household linen, handkerchiefs, etc. The issue of uniforms to many railway employees was at the same time stopped. By order of Feb. 25, 1916, it was made a penal offense to advertise or hold any kind of stock-taking or bargain sales, and an appeal was made to the patriotism of German women to maintain a simplicity of dress "more in keeping with the seriousness of the times." Later in the spring of 1916, the Ministry of War gave its approval to an order fixing a maximum length of material to be employed in making each article of dress for women and children. By a Federal order, dated June 10, 1916, the Government added clothing to the large list of articles subjected to rationing in Germany, and a system of clothing tickets was accordingly introduced.

It was "laid down as a principle that while there could be no standard of consumption applicable to all classes of the population, it was possible to establish the minimum requirements of individual classes, and local authorities were enjoined to grant permits for as much clothing as might be considered a minimum for each class." As a rule people were not to be permitted to go beyond 20 per cent of their normal requirements. Persons applying for permits for the first time were to be questioned as to the details of their wardrobe and only if they were found not to possess an adequate stock of clothing could the permit be issued. Well-to-do people were to be directed to purchase articles of luxury (which were embargo free) rather than goods which were in general demand.

Before long it was found that the differentiation between rich and poor in the matter of facilities for buying clothes was causing bitterness. A stocktaking of the country's clothing supplies in the autumn of 1916, showed that still greater economy would have to be enforced, and consequently a long list of further articles was brought under the ticket system. At the end of 1916, government control was extended to second-hand clothing and underwear. Under an order issued on Christmas Day, ordinary trade in second-hand clothing, linen and footwear was put an end to and the old-clothes business was transferred to the local authorities. Second-hand clothing could only be sold by these authorities against a permit.

In February, 1917, there was fresh evidence of the progressive exhaustion of the stocks of clothing materials and clothing in Germany. Purchases of permits for underwear and stockings were only obtainable with great difficulty, not more than two pairs of stockings being allowed to any one person in three months. The well-to-do were appealed to officially, through the press, to deliver up every article of clothing and footwear which they possibly could spare.

By an order dated March 22, 1917, a general requisition of clothing and clothing materials for civilian use was instituted. On April 2 a series of drastic regulations prescribed the absolute maximum of wearing apparel of all kinds for men, women and children and babies, and the local authorities were prohibited from issuing purchase permits to any person already in possession of the authorized maximum. Simultaneously new regulations were issued prescribing in minute detail the amount of material that might be used in any garment or article of household linen; and proprietors of hotels, boarding houses, etc., were warned that they could not be allowed to purchase fresh bed and table linen.

In May, 1917, the Government started relief measures on a large scale by the issue of standard clothing to the poor.

It would seem that much of the clothing now worn throughout Germany, including military uniforms, is made from materials diluted in varying degrees with substitutes such as paper, yarn and cellulose, the warmth and wearing properties of which are doubtful as compared with materials spun, woven or knitted wholly from wool and cotton.

COMING EXHIBITION OF TOYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—Reports from Venice state that an exhibition of toys is shortly to be held in that city. The

news would seem to afford proof that the recent attentions of the Austrian aviators have not seriously disturbed the inhabitants. The local Committee of Assistance have taken the initiative in arranging for the exhibition, which will be held in the chief apartments of the Royal Palace, lent for the purpose by the King. The exhibition is to include professional productions, as well as examples of what has been accomplished in the work rooms established by the Committee of Assistance to give employment to women, and also some of the work of wounded soldiers who have been taught toy-making. It is said that the exhibition will include specimens of the work of the other allied countries, France, England, Russia, and the United States of America. In addition to the modern exhibits, there will be a section devoted to the playthings of former times, lent by various Italian museums and by private persons. Different local associations are lending their assistance to the forthcoming exhibition which is said to have the support of the ministers of Public Instruction, Industry and Commerce and Labor. A number of medals will be bestowed on the most successful competitors. It is claimed that Italian-made toys have already reached a high standard of design and execution.

SCOTTISH CALL
FOR PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland—Under the auspices of the Good Templar Order and the Cowdaddens United Free Church a well-attended prohibition meeting was held recently in Glasgow. A resolution was unanimously adopted by the meeting protesting against the solicitous consideration shown by the Government to the brewers and liquor traffic, in general, in spite of the appalling national cost in food, child life, and efficiency; calling upon the Government to cease their vacillating policy and the waste of time and resources in doubtful and dangerous experiments, and urging the immediate prohibition of the drink traffic. An emphatic protest was also entered against state purchase and nationalization of the drink traffic as being against the repeatedly expressed public opinion of Scotland. The Rev. Dr. Reith presided, and in his address recalled the words of Mr. Lloyd George, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, to the effect that the worst enemy Great Britain had to fear was not Germany nor Austria, but drink. Some of them, Dr. Reith said, regretted that Mr. Lloyd George had not then been in a position to give effect to his manifest conviction. When, therefore, Mr. Lloyd George became Prime Minister they were glad, because they felt the time had come when it would be possible for him to carry through the beliefs he had so emphatically expressed. What had happened? The answer was nothing. They could only conjecture that the Prime Minister had found the forces against him stronger than he would venture to contend against.

TEXT OF PEACE
RESOLUTION GIVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—The peace resolution adopted by the majority parties of the Reichstag in July has been made the occasion for controversy that has concerned itself so little with its actual terms, and fragments of the text have been so constantly quoted both at home and abroad without reference to their context that the Frankfurter Zeitung has come to the conclusion that by this time the general public has but a hazy idea of how the resolution itself really read and has, therefore, reproduced it in full.

The now famous resolution reads as follows:

"As on August 4, 1914, so on the threshold of the fourth year of war, the declaration of the Speech from the Throne: 'We are actuated by no lust for conquest,' still holds good for the German people. For the defense of freedom and independence, for the integrity of her territorial possessions (Besitzstand) did Germany resort to arms."

"The Reichstag seeks a peace by agreement, and the permanent reconciliation of the nations. With such a peace, forcible acquisitions of territory and political, economic or financial outrages are irreconcilable."

"The Reichstag also rejects all schemes based on an economic isolation and rivalry (Verfeindung) of the nations after the war. The freedom of the seas must be secured. Economic peace alone will prepare the ground for the peoples to live together in amity."

"The Reichstag will energetically promote the creation of international judicial organizations."

"So long, however, as the enemy governments do not agree to such a peace, so long as they threaten Germany and her allies with conquest and outrage, the German people will stand together as one man, will endure unshaken, and will fight until the right of itself and its allies to life and development is secured."

"In its unity the German people is inviolable. The Reichstag knows itself to be one in this with the men who in the most heroic warfare are defending the fatherland. The imperishable gratitude of the whole German people is assured them."

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

George Grey Barnard, whose statue of Lincoln, now in the City of Cincinnati, O., despite protests from the son of Lincoln and from many American artists, seems likely to be set up in replica in the city of London, England, is one of the most original, dynamic and controversy-provoking sculptors that the United States has produced. A native of Pennsylvania, it was with propriety that he was awarded by that State the chance to adorn its new capitol building with his work, and it is to be found on this Harrisburg structure in greater mass and variety than elsewhere in the country. A fine specimen of it is to be seen in the Metropolitan Museum, New York City, in the work which he calls "The Two Natures," and Central Park in the same city has his "God Pan." Mr. Barnard grapples with great ideas and the deeper phases of life, and in achieving his results disregards precedents and the conventions of technique if he feels so inclined; and to a marked degree he has done this in his statue of Lincoln. At the same time he has had enough of the formal training of the schools, in Chicago and in Paris, to know what is valuable in the accumulated experience of his craft. Some time ago he took a place in the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

Baron Tanelaro Megata, chief of the economic mission which Japan is sending to the United States, was born a Samurai. His preliminary, secondary, and university education was gained in Japan. He was among the first of his countrymen sent to Harvard University to be educated; and from the renowned law school of this institution he was graduated, having for fellow students men like Charles J. Bonaparte, Henry Cabot Lodge, and less well-known but eminent persons whose fame has since been made in law, statecraft, and the teaching professions. Returning to Japan, Megata entered the Department of Finance, and for nearly 25 years served as secretary, counselor, and director of important bureaus. In 1904 he was engaged by the Korean Government as its financial adviser, and held that position until 1907, when the new Japanese-Korean agreement was concluded. In 1904 he entered the House of Peers. He always has retained a keen interest in the United States, especially in Harvard and her graduates, as many of them, from touring through Japan, have had reason to know. He now presides over the destinies of the Harvard Club of Japan. His standing in the financial world is such that the Emperor naturally turned to him to guide the policy of a commission which it is hoped will do much to cement amicable relations between the holders of capital and the managers of industries in the two nations.

A. Mitchell Palmer, of Stroudsburg, Pa., under the Trading-With-the-Enemy Act will be alien property custodian during the war with Germany. That is to say, he will act as trustee for all enemy property within the United States and issue licenses exempting enemy concerns from his supervision. A Quaker by early training, he declined the post of Secretary of War when it was offered to him by President Wilson in 1913 at a time when the first Cabinet was being made up. In the House of Representatives, where Mr. Palmer was the spokesman of the twenty-sixth district from 1909 to 1915, he made his mark in dealing with problems of finance and revenue production, which was natural in view of his experience as a banker and trader. In 1915 he was appointed judge of the Federal Court of Claims and held the office for a few months. Mr. Palmer has represented the reform element of the Democratic Party in the State of Pennsylvania, and as such has cooperated heartily with Vance McCormick in freeing the party from its former alliance with the corrupt "machine" of the rival party that centered at Harrisburg and at Philadelphia. President Wilson found him when in Congress an intelligent supporter of his policies; and he now calls upon him to assume difficult duties arising from the war.

Paul Martin Pearson, who is to lead in diverting many of the activities of the great chain of Chautauque syndicates of entertainers into the service of the United States Army at the camps and cantonments within the home area, is professor of public speaking at Swarthmore College, and founded and manages the Pennsylvania Chautauque Association, which for years not only has been covering that State, but sending its companies into the South and into New England. An Illinoisan, educated in Kansas and Illinois, with graduate study at Harvard, he began to teach public speaking as far back as 1896, when a professor at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. In 1902 he joined the faculty of the Quaker College at Swarthmore, and not only has developed its department of public speaking, but has established a reputation as an organizer of public entertainment and education which has led to his summons to his new form of work as a patriot. In the organization and conduct of the National Speech Arts Association and the International Lyceum Association he has been prominent. A Quaker, he has no hesitation in doing his bit for the war in a way in which he best knows how to serve.

FARMERS OPPOSE
MEAT PRICES ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Meat Prices Order continues to be the subject of strong criticism on the part of the farmers, many of whom gave expression to their views on the matter at a meeting of the executive committee of the National Farmers Union,

which was held at the Savoy Hotel and was attended by delegates from many branches.

Mr. Colin Campbell, the President, took the chair and began by denying the truth of the accusation of profiteering and of holding up of cattle, brought against the farmers, which he said was both unjust and absurd. If food production was to be a commercial proposition it must rest on a paying basis, but farmers did not desire to make great profits in a time of national stress. Resolutions from various county branches were read protesting against the Meat Prices Order. One particularly objected to orders being issued by the War Office or other departments without the authority of the Board of Agriculture. Mr. Nunneley from Northamptonshire vigorously opposed the Food Controller's measures. There was, he said, very little beef in the country, and so far from farmers holding it up the fact was just the reverse. More had been sent out in the last two months than ever before, and after Christmas there would be little home-fed beef left. Farmers could not afford to buy now to sell at £3 a cwt, in January.

A resolution was finally carried protesting against the meat prices order as being unjust because the feeder of cattle was treated on absolutely different lines from the butcher, the baker and the miller, to whom a fair profit was assured. Not only would this cause loss to the beef producer, but it would also bring about a famine in home-fed meat, lessen the milk supply, prevent the rearing of cattle, and seriously interfere with the breaking up of grass. It was further hoped that Lord Rhonda would so alter the order as to secure such reasonable profit to the farmer as would compare favorably with that allowed to others.

STRIKES TERMINATED IN SPAIN

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent
MADRID, Spain—The Minister of Public Works, as mentioned in cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, has made a statement in which he says that the strike of the railway workers on the Northern Railroad and that of the miners of the Asturias may be considered terminated. He says also that though the coal supply has been giving great anxiety, he does not now think that there will be a lack for industrial needs. He is considering the advisability of suspending the passenger train service for a few days in order to insure the rapid distribution of coal. He has had frequent consultations with the Director of Commerce and the directors of the railroad companies, and though he hopes to solve the problem in a large measure by national production, the utmost attention is being given to the question of importation, and when certain formalities have been complied with it is hoped that by this means the supply will become ample.

BONUS ON QUICKSILVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AUCKLAND, N. Z.—A bonus of 44 pounds has been offered by New Zealand for the production of marketable retorted quicksilver from any mine in the Dominion. The first installment of the bonus will be paid when 50,000 pounds of quicksilver have been produced and the second installment on the production of another 50,000 pounds.


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BY OTHER EDITORS

Where Beef is Abundant
New York World—The big packers will have no difficulty in explaining to their own satisfaction the increase of 80 per cent in one year of the stock of frozen and cured beef. Their favorite excuse is that, owing to the scarcity of fodder, cattle growers have been rushing their animals to market, where the packers benevolently take them at prices fixed by themselves in most cases. Considerably more than a year ago beef stocks in warehouses began to show such increases, in spite of rapidly soaring retail prices, that the Department of Agriculture investigated the situation, but could do nothing more than report upon the facts. Notwithstanding an insistent demand at home and abroad, the accumulation has continued and is now the largest ever known. One of these days the Food Administration may be able to throw some light on this subject. The condition which confronts the country is not a natural one. With the greatest demand and the highest prices for beef ever known, cattle growing ought not to languish. In time of peace every governmental effort to remedy the peculiar practices of the beef trust failed. Perhaps by means of the new powers acquired as a result of war it will be possible so to adjust matters that beefsteaks Tuesdays will not necessarily be habitual.

Hint From Careful Orientals
ROCHESTER, (N. Y.) Democrat—The Japanese, it is said, are not going to permit the showing of motion pictures that might cultivate a spirit of destructiveness in the youth, so they will have to forego what is an element of comedy in the western world. This precaution is in accord with the genius of the little brown people. A trade note illustrates it anew. Japanese merchants, instead of throwing away cans in which American oil is shipped to the island kingdom, fill them with vegetable oils and send them back here, and it is said that they are then returned to Japan, to be used in making toys, linings for cases, bottle caps and dusters. Travelers in Japan years ago could not help but feel that the people were amazingly petty, living a life as miniature as their toy gardens; but that attitude has been shaken by the strides the Oriental power has made since. Now Americans are being urged to practice something of the frugality that is innate


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in the Japanese, and it wouldn't really debate them any if they made a considerable response.

Songs
DETROIT FREE PRESS—A Detroit musician who has sung in the soldiers' training camps of Michigan and Illinois remarked upon the preference of "the boys" for the simple familiar songs of home and mother. In absence, preparing for an unknown issue in war, the heart turned to thoughts of home and the loved ones there. Hamlin Garland, writing of his early life in the Middle West after the close of the Civil War and in the early seventies, makes mention of the songs that were favorites among the pioneers at that time. There were few musical instruments in the West then, the phonograph was not yet invented, so the people relied upon their voices for music and "a good singer" was exceedingly popular, especially if he was good natured and willing to oblige—and he usually was; it is only prima donnas at \$500 a night who can afford to be ungenerous. Mr. Garland also commented on the character of the songs which the early settlers enjoyed; they were nearly all sad and reminiscent. The spirit of the pioneers, despite their hardihood and courage and their hopefulness, has always been affected by the loneliness of environment and the separation of former ties. Their choice of songs was indicative of their deep feeling for home, an emotion which the boys in khaki seem to share. James Weldon Johnson names the slave songs of the Negroes as "one of the things artistic" that have sprung from American life. In them, he continues, "the Negro sounded the depths, if he did not scale the heights, of music." Just as the poetry that touches us most nearly is the simplest in sentiment and expression, so the songs of a nation, those which the common people—the musically uncultured people—love best are apt to be simple, pathetic, and melodious. They appeal to "the common heart of human kind."

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MARKET BUREAUS
SERVE THE SOUTHNew Branch in Memphis Al-
most Completes Chain of Sta-
tions Recently Established

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The bureau of markets of the Department of Agriculture is opening a branch office in Memphis. Here the general public will be served with information regarding the supply, demand, prices etc., of perishable fruits and vegetables. With the installation of the Memphis branch, only one station—Birmingham (Ala.)—is lacking to complete an entire chain of such stations in the South. Stations have recently been established at Atlanta, Ga.; Port Worth, Tex.; and New Orleans, La. These branches will represent the first effort of the bureau to place its service in the South, although it has been doing good service in the North, East and West for three years past.

The southern stations will gather information on perishable fruits and vegetables, bulletin the information thus obtained, and, through various mediums, including the press, distribute it to the public. The information will deal with shipping points, quantity and quality of crops, nature of demands at given points, numbers of cars shipped, etc.

The foodstuffs on which information is now being sought are apples, sweet and white potatoes, asparagus, cabbage, cantaloupes, celery, cherries, grapes, lettuce, onions, peaches, pears, strawberries and watermelons.

PULVERIZED COAL PLANT

PORTLAND, Ore.—Pulverized coal that is to enter the market in competition with fuel oil, says the Oregonian, is to be manufactured in large quantities in Portland as soon as a plant can be built on a South Portland site at the foot of Hamilton Avenue.

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ARTHUR E. CLARK, Secretary

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ARTHUR E. CLARK, Secretary.

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PRICE RANGE OF ACTIVE STOCKS

The following table shows the price range of the active securities of the New York and Boston markets for the week ended Oct. 20:

NATIONAL ACME CO.
IS DOING WELL

CONDITION OF CANADIAN CROPS

Much of northeast Texas produces what is known as long-staple cotton, the fiber being approximately twice as long as in the ordinary middling grade of cotton. Clarksville is the center of the long-staple cotton-growing section and is regarded as the market center for long-staple cotton. The price of long-staple cotton has been rapidly advancing and the last sales reported were made at 25 cents a pound. The price formerly was about 20 to 25 cents a pound. The long-staple cotton this year is making an unusually heavy yield, farmers say, some fields producing approximately one bale to the acre. The cotton thus gathered and marketed is sold at a high price, the money realized from one acre of land is sometimes fully three times the value of the land on which the long staple was grown.

FINANCIAL NOTES

After declaring American textile industry is no longer embarrassed by shortage, the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers passed resolutions urging the Government to seize German dyestuffs patents as an aid to American industry, and also to adopt daylight saving to conserve fuel. Increased freight rates also were recommended.

The reluctance of buyers of fine and fancy cottons to pay advances contrasts sharply with the willingness of buyers of print cloths to meet the higher prices asked by the mills. In the last week Fall River print cloth mills raised the prices for their goods by a sixteenth to a quarter of a cent a yard on different constructions. Buyers paid these prices because they have discovered that goods of print cloth yarn construction for early delivery are very scarce, and the mill men are very slow sellers for distant deliveries because of the many uncertainties in the situation.

The steel market is still in an uncertain position pending further price fixing and both buyers and sellers of copper are distressed over the constricted condition of their market.

The dry goods trade reflects heavy buying of winter goods as well as immediate necessities. Collections remain satisfactory.

Leading reports of western railroads indicate that commodity shipments range from about 6 per cent under to about even with a year ago.

Clark—Wood Heel Company, Haverhill.—Wooden heels; capitalization, \$25,000; Nathan Gorvitz, Haverhill, president; Morris Bloomfield, Haverhill, treasurer; Charles H. Poor, Haverhill, clerk.

Adams-Holland Electric Company, Revere—Machinery; capitalization, \$25,000; James Buchanan Jr., Chelsea, president; Alfred T. Timayenis, Revere, treasurer and clerk.

Lexington Sales Company, Lexington and Lebanon, N. H.—Automobile supplies; capitalization, \$30,000; Louis O. Demers, Enfield, N. H., president; Russell B. Locke, Lebanon, N. H., treasurer; Phillip A. Painchaud, Boston, clerk.

Cafe Milano Company, Boston—Restau-

AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER'S AFFAIRS

There will not be a big profit in this business. Even if the profit were only 1 per cent it would furnish not equal to 4 per cent on the preferred stock.

CONDITION OF CANADIAN CROPS

On oats, the total yield is 393,570,000 bushels, as compared with 410,211,000 bushels in 1916, the average yield per acre being 29½ bushels in 1917, as compared with 37.30 bushels in 1916.

Barley yields 51,684,000 bushels, as compared with 42,770,000 bushels in 1916, the average per acre being 21½ bushels, as compared with 23.72 bushels in 1916.

The yield of rye is 4,239,300 bushels, which is slightly more than the quantity returned a month ago; the yield per acre is 20 bushels, as against 19.3 bushels in 1916.

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
etna Explos	5½	5½
ing Cifs	4	7
ing Ledge	13½	17
ington & Mont	49	51
utte C & Z	8½	8½
utte Detroit	¾	¾
edonia	56	59
etna	12	11
anada Cop	11	2
ney Motors	78	81
ns Arizona	13½	17
ns Copper	11	11
nsden & Co	8½	8½
undee Ariz	2¼	2¾
enrock	16	16
idfield	35	36
een Münster		1½
ecia Mining	6¼	6½
owe Sound	4½	11
ronte Verde	16	18
ambo	16	18
ake Torpedo	4	4
agma Co	41	45
kin Arms	95	100
ax Munitions		
ekin Dar	59	62
kin Petrol	12	1
id	143	145
idwest Ref	141	143
ibhican	1½	1¾
ational Zinc	8½	9½
ipian & Jerome	10	12
erless	10	12
nnn Ky	5¼	5¾
pulpa Ref	9¾	10¼
ntine, Cal	11	11
clair	16	19
eel Alloys	6½	7
ress Min	¾	1
ess Min	16	17
ssment Min	13	15
oy Arizona	15	20
ited Motors	21½	22
ited W	25	26½
Verde Ext	21½	23
ah National	90	91
Stream	4	4½
etoria	4	4
ene Conent	4	4

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked	57
Atlantic Refining	\$85	\$89	58
Cokebury Pipe Line	85	88	25
Illiana Pipe Line	91	95	25
West	142	146	du
to Oil	325	330	
Marle Oil & Gas	470	485	pe
Marle Pipe	253	258	
to Penn Oil	295	295	58
Standard Oil, California	238	243	ni
Indiana	670	690	
Kentucky	330	350	fi
New Jersey	550	569	we
New York	255	260	
Ion Tank Line	90	93	N

SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Refined sugars changed with the American National and Pennsylvania companies noting at 8.35c. The Federal and Warner companies and Arbuckle Bros. continue withdrawn. Spot Cuban 6.90c.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—National bank circulation decreased \$403,912 for the week ending Oct. 19.

GOVERNMENT'S COTTONSEED REPORT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The government census report showed that for the two months' period ended Sept. 30, 4,353 tons of cottonseed, less reimpment, were received at mills and 6,681 were crushed. Held at mills Sept. 30 were 351,599 tons. Production crude oil was 75,108,913 pounds; refined, 39,000,761 pounds; lard and meal, 123,481 tons; hulls, 1,000 tons; linters, 61,512 bales; huller oil, 52,206 bales. Stocks on Sept. 30 were: Crude oil, 40,068,262 pounds; refined, 113,773,725 pounds.

NEW SHIPBUILDING COMPANY FORMED

LONDON, England—A new company has been formed entitled the Furness Shipbuilding Company of which Lord Furness is chairman, with capital of £600,000. Munro Sutherland, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has purchased six steamers from the International Steamship Company of Whitby, at a price, it is stated, of £440,000. Sutherland is a director of several companies.

LIBERTY LOAN

To assist subscribers to the Liberty Loan who have no safe place to keep a bond, our *Trust Department* will, *without charge*, receive from individuals and hold for safe keeping Government Bonds of any denomination and also attend to the collection and payment of the interest.

The
First National Bank
of Boston

Capital	\$7,500,000
Surplus and Profits....	19,000,000
Resources	180,000,000

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

COLLEGE ELEVEN ARE IN MID-SEASON

Maine State Football Championship Promises Close Competition—Colgate Wins Easily From Cornell Varsity Team

COLLEGE RESULTS SATURDAY

West Point 20, Tufts 3.
Annapolis 61, Carlisle Indians 0.
Dartmouth 6, West Virginia 2.
Columbia 21, Union 9.
Wesleyan 7, N. Y. University 6.
Rutgers 23, Lafayette 7.
Pennsylvania 20, Bucknell 6.
Pittsburgh 28, Syracuse 0.
W. and J. 7, Penn. State 0.
Brown 7, Boston College 2.
Colgate 20, Cornell 0.
Springfield T. S. 13, Amherst 7.
Georgetown 15, Lehigh 0.
Williams 15, Hamilton 0.
Stevens 22, Naval Aviation 0.
Howard 10, Colby 7.
Bowdoin 17, Gettysburg 0.
Lebanon Valley 16, Villanova 0.
Middlebury 13, Franklin and Marshall 0.
Norwich 7, Middlebury 0.
Urbans 23, Haverford 0.
Allegheny 25, Gettysburg 0.
St. Lawrence 20, Hobart 0.
Dickinson 14, Johns Hopkins 0.
Hates 6, Maine 0.
Worcester P. I. 6, Rensselaer 0.
Western Maryland 10, Delaware 0.
Harvard Informal 13, Maine H. A. 0.
Trinity 20, Camp Devens 0.
Carnegie 21, Ohio 0.
Wesleyan 27, Westminster 3.
Bain 28, Rochester 0.
Vale 19 21, Phillips Exeter 0.
Phillips Andover 7, Naval Reserves 6.
H. I. State 9, N. H. State 0.
Georgia Tech 13, W. and L. 0.
Michigan 27, M. A. C. 0.
Chicago 27, Purdue 0.
Nebraska 7, Notre Dame 0.
Minnesota 23, Indiana 0.
Illinois 7, Wisconsin 0.
Worcester 27, Alton 6.
Case 9, Baldwin-Wallace 0.
Western Reserve 6, Konyon 0.
North Dakota 49, Fargo College 0.
Oklahoma 14, Texas 0.
South Dakota State 3, Trinity 0.
Iowa State 10, Iowa 0.
Kansas 24, Washburn 22.
Detroit 23, Kalamazoo 0.
Vanderbilt 13, Kentucky 0.
Kansas State A. C. 40, Washington U. 0.
California 20, Occidental 0.
Washington State 25, Oregon 3.
Washington A. C. 25, Idaho 6.

This week Saturday will find the college teams of the United States passing the half-way mark in the 1917 football season. For some it will be more than the half-way mark and for others it will not quite have reached that point, but the vast majority will bring their seasons to a close on the last Saturday of November and to these it will be the half-way period.

Last Saturday's games brought out several very interesting results and more than one big surprise, and judging from the results, the coaches will have some hard work ahead of them if they are to close their seasons with success.

Next Saturday the Maine State colleges will continue their four-cornered battle for the Pine Tree State honors, which now seem to lie between Bowdoin and Bates, these two colleges having been the winners of the games played last Saturday. The results of the two games were very close, and it is possible that next Saturday may see a different aspect to the situation. For two of the teams it was the second contest of the year, while for Colby it was the first, so that the experience gained in these games may result in the defeated teams winning in the games to come.

Cornell was called upon to take its second defeat of the season, the strong Colgate team defeating the Red and White rather unexpectedly by a score of 20 to 0. That this game would be a hard-fought one was generally expected; but it was hardly thought that Colgate would win by such a wide margin. The speed and skill of the backfield men, especially Hubbell, was more than Cornell's inexperienced men could combat successfully.

Dartmouth was given a battle royal by West Virginia as was expected and the Green did well to defeat the Southerners, 6 to 2. West Virginia presented a stout team and it took the best Dartmouth had to win. The score hardly indicates the character of the game as West Virginia was within scoring distance no less than three times only to be stopped by a splendid Dartmouth defense. Dartmouth gave up its open-field offense and staged a brilliant line-plunging attack which won out.

University of Pittsburgh again came out with a winning score by defeating Syracuse easily, 28 to 0. Pittsburgh played brilliantly in all departments of the game, and Coach Warner is certainly building up a very strong eleven. The team took the lead at the very start of the game and was never pressed, scoring a touchdown in each period.

Harvard's informal eleven showed a great gain by defeating the first Maine heavy artillery eleven 13 to 0. The crimson did not run up such a large score as might be expected; but when it is remembered that Maine recently defeated Bowdoin 26 to 7, the Harvard score was a good one.

University of Pennsylvania met an easy opponent, Bucknell and won, 23 to 6. Columbia also had an easy game with Union, and Rutgers swamped Lafayette, 33 to 7.

The two United States academies came out victorious as expected, both showing considerable improvement over any playing previously done by them this fall. West Point met Tufts and won, 26 to 3, while Annapolis simply ran away with the Carlisle Indian School, 61 to 0.

There were some close contests in the East, one of them being the 7-to-6 victory secured by Wesleyan over New York University. Washington and Jefferson won from Pennsylvania State in a great battle by a touch-

down and the resulting goal. Brown defeated Boston College by 7 to 2 and Springfield Training School won from Amherst, 13 to 7. Williams kept up its winning record by defeating Hamilton, 12 to 0, and Norwich sprang somewhat of a surprise by defeating the strong Middlebury eleven, 7 to 0.

In the South, Georgia Tech kept right on piling up big scores by defeating Washington & Lee, 63 to 0, while Vanderbilt won from Kentucky by the close score of 5 to 0. The Western and Missouri Valley conference games will be reviewed in separate articles later in the week.

SIDELINES

Williams has now won four straight games. The Purple is doing very well on the gridiron and should stand well among the smaller New England colleges at the end of the season.

West Virginia did not come out as successful against Dartmouth this fall as was the case last year; but the Mountaineers certainly put up a grand contest and forced the Green to show fine football in order to win.

Colgate has made quite a record against Cornell at football during the last few years. This year they defeated the Ithacans, 20 to 0. In 1914 they won 7 to 3. In 1913 the result was a scoreless tie and in 1912 Colgate won, 13 to 7.

Chicago appears to be doing pretty well for a university which lost most of its best candidates through war work. Coach Stagg can generally be depended upon to build up a strong team, if he has players suited to play and learn football.

Coach Doble is evidently making great progress with the Annapolis Academy candidates. It is to be regretted that the army and navy will not get together for their annual game this fall as the midshipmen appear to be in better shape for one of these contests than has been the case in the past few years.

The Harvard informal varsity football team has elected Arnold Horwien '20 captain for the remainder of the season. He succeeds W. B. Snow '18 who had to resign on account of war studies. Horwien comes from Chicago and plays halfback. He is a brother of Ralph Horwien, fullback on last year's varsity team.

KANSAS CITY CLUB HAS NEW OFFICERS

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The sale of the Kansas City American Association Baseball Club was announced last night by George Tebeau and his son Robert, majority stockholders. The purchasers are with one exception all local men who have held small blocks of stock in the club for some time. The new officers of the club are G. E. Muehlbach, president and treasurer; E. A. Green, secretary; A. L. Cooper, counsel. John Ganzel, this year's manager of the club, is the new stockholder.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL SCORES

Harvard	61	Cornell	0
27-Dean Acady	0	22-Oberlin	0
35-Naval Res'vs	0	10-Williams	14
13-First Maine	0	0-Colgate	20
75	0	32	34
Brown	0	Pennsylvania	0
27-R. I. State	0	73-Albright	10
20-Johns Hopkins	0	6-Georgia Tech	41
14-Mary Cross	6	10-Swarthmore	0
7-Boston	2	20-Bucknell	6
90	8	103	57
Dartmouth	0	Syracuse	28
14-Springfield T. S.	0	19-4th U. S. I.	0
32-Middlebury	6	14-Rutgers	10
6-W. Virginia	2	0-Pittsburgh	28
52	8	33	58
Pittsburgh	0	Lehigh	0
14-W. Virginia	9	7-7th U. S. I.	0
41-Lehigh	0	0-Pittsburgh	41
33-Syracuse	0	6-Georgetown	14
93	9	13	55
Wesleyan	0	Amherst	0
0-R. I. State	0	7-Middlebury	19
6-Stevens	6	12-Union	6
7-N. Y. Univ.	6	7-Springfield	13
7	12	33	28
Williams	0	Penn. State	0
20-Rensselaer P. I.	0	10-U. S. Amb'ce	0
14-Union	6	80-Gettysburg	0
10-Cornell	10	99-St. Bonav'tre	0
12-Hamilton	0	0-Wash. & Jeff	7
59	16	189	7
Annapolis	0	West Point	0
27-Dartmouth	0	28-Carnegie Tech	0
0-West Virginia	7	31-Virginia M. I.	0
61-Carlisle	0	26-Tufts	0
130	7	88	3
Bowdoin	0	Bates	0
6-Portland N. R.	0	0-Ft. Baldwin	0
29-Ft. Baldwin	0	6-Maine	0
10-Colby	7	0	0
45	7	6	0
Colby	0	Maine	0
7-Bowdoin	10	6-First Maine	27
0-Bates	6	0	6
7	10	6	33
Michigan	0	Minnesota	0
41-Case	0	64-S. Dakota St.	0
69-Mt. Union	0	33-Indiana	9
27-Michigan A. C.	0	0	0
151	3	97	9
Illinois	0	Wisconsin	0
22-Kansas	0	34-Beloit	0
44-Oklahoma	0	0-Notre Dame	0
7-Wisconsin	0	0-Illinois	7
73	0	34	7
Purdue	0	Indiana	0
44-Franklin	0	50-Franklin	0
7-DePaul	0	51-Wabash	0
0-Chicago	27	9-Minnesota	33
61	33	150	33
Chicago	0	Iowa	47
45-Vanderbilt	0	0-Nebraska	10
27-Purdue	0	0-Gritnell	17
75	0	0	57
Ohio State	0	Northwestern	0
49-Case	0	43-Lake Forest	0
53-0. Wesleyan	0	0-Ohio State	40
40-Northwestern	0	0	40
142	0	43	40

AMATEUR BOSTON BOWLING LEAGUE

Eight Clubs Are Scheduled to Take Part in Championship Race Which Opens Tonight

Dates have been announced for the 1917-1918 bowling championship season of the Amateur Boston Bowling League. The season is scheduled to start tonight and continue to March 18. Eight teams will make up the league, as follows: Cottage Park Yacht Club, Dorchester Club, Colonial Club, Wintrop Yacht Club, Arlington Boat Club, Oxford Club, City Club and Winsor Club. The schedule follows:

Oct. 22—Cottage Park Yacht Club at Dorchester Club; Colonial Club at Wintrop Yacht Club; Arlington Boat Club at Oxford Club; City Club at Winsor Club.
Oct. 29—Wintrop Yacht Club at Arlington Boat Club; Dorchester Club at City Club; Winsor Club at Cottage Park Yacht Club; Oxford Club at Colonial Club.
Nov. 5—Cottage Park Yacht Club at City Club; Arlington Boat Club at Dorchester Club; Wintrop Yacht Club at Oxford Club; Winsor Club at Colonial Club.
Nov. 12—Cottage Park Yacht Club at Arlington Boat Club; City Club at Wintrop Yacht Club; Colonial Club at Winsor Club; Dorchester Club at Oxford Club.
Nov. 19—City Club at Arlington Boat Club; Dorchester Club at Colonial Club; Winsor Club at Wintrop Yacht Club; Oxford Club at Dorchester Club.
Nov. 26—Arlington Boat Club at Dorchester Club; Wintrop Yacht Club at Cottage Park Yacht Club; Colonial Club at Winsor Club; Oxford Club at Dorchester Club.
Dec. 3—Cottage Park Yacht Club at Colonial Club; Dorchester Club at Wintrop Yacht Club; Winsor Club at Arlington Boat Club; City Club at Dorchester Club.
Dec. 10—Dorchester Club at Cottage Park Yacht Club; Wintrop Yacht Club at Colonial Club; Oxford Club at Arlington Boat Club; City Club at Dorchester Club.
Dec. 17—Arlington Boat Club at Wintrop Yacht Club; City Club at Dorchester Club; Cottage Park Yacht Club at Winsor Club; Colonial Club at Oxford Club.
Dec. 24—City Club at Cottage Park Yacht Club; Colonial Club at Arlington Boat Club; Oxford Club at Wintrop Yacht Club; Dorchester Club at Winsor Club.
Jan. 7—Arlington Boat Club at Cottage Park Yacht Club; Wintrop Yacht Club at Colonial Club; Oxford Club at Dorchester Club; Winsor Club at Wintrop Yacht Club.
Jan. 14—Arlington Boat Club at City Club; Colonial Club at Dorchester Club; Wintrop Yacht Club at Winsor Club; Cottage Park Yacht Club at Oxford Club.
Jan. 21—Dorchester Club at Arlington Boat Club; Cottage Park Yacht Club at Wintrop Yacht Club; City Club at Colonial Club; Winsor Club at Oxford Club.
Jan. 28—Colonial Club at Cottage Park Yacht Club; Wintrop Yacht Club at Dorchester Club; Arlington Boat Club at Winsor Club; Oxford Club at City Club.
Feb. 4—Cottage Park Yacht Club at Dorchester Club; Arlington Boat Club at Winsor Club; Oxford Club at City Club; Winsor Club at Colonial Club.
Feb. 11—Wintrop Yacht Club at Arlington Boat Club; Dorchester Club at City Club; Winsor Club at Cottage Park Yacht Club; Oxford Club at Colonial Club.
Feb. 18—Cottage Park Yacht Club at City Club; Arlington Boat Club at Colonial Club; Wintrop Yacht Club at Oxford Club; Winsor Club at Dorchester Club.
Feb. 25—Cottage Park Yacht Club at Arlington Boat Club; City Club at Wintrop Yacht Club; Colonial Club at Winsor Club; Dorchester Club at Oxford Club.
March 4—City Club at Cottage Park Yacht Club; Dorchester Club at Colonial Club; Winsor Club at Wintrop Yacht Club; Oxford Club at Dorchester Club.
March 11—Cottage Park Yacht Club at Dorchester Club; Wintrop Yacht Club at Arlington Boat Club; City Club at Winsor Club; Oxford Club at Dorchester Club.
March 18—Cottage Park Yacht Club at Dorchester Club; Wintrop Yacht Club at Arlington Boat Club; City Club at Winsor Club; Oxford Club at Dorchester Club.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVEN WINNER

Defeats Ammunition Football Team 12 to 0 in Well Played Game at Camp Devens, Ayer

AYER, Mass.—The headquarters train football eleven scored a 12 to 0 victory over the ammunition train eleven in a game at Camp Devens here yesterday that was watched by thousands of spectators, and brought out some good football. The winning team advanced the ball consistently behind what turned out to be almost a perfect interference, and the headquarters team backs were able to make long gains before they were stopped. The winning team's defense was also excellent.

The headquarters eleven shows promise of being one of the leading teams in the camp before the series is over. A lot of play was used by both teams, but for scoring purposes the winning team depended chiefly on its interference.

Edward Goodridge, the former Amherst College athlete, combining with O'Donnell, the former Beverly High School star, and Nelson enabled the winning team to score both touchdowns. Coming around left end in the first quarter, the winning backfield finally worked the ball to the 12-yard line, where O'Donnell made a dash over the goal line.

In the third quarter Nelson made two 20-yard dashes behind line interference, the final run yielding the second-touchdown. Jacobson, the former Worcester Academy athlete, starred for the ammunition train team.

HEADQUARTERS AMMUNITION

Goodridge, le.....re, Gleason
Owen, le.....re, O'Day
Dykster, le.....re, Hallahan
Freeman, c.....re, Brown
McCullough, rg.....re, Lundergan
Dunwoody, rt.....re, Noone
Murphy, re.....re, Daniels
Regan, qb.....re, Johnson
O'Donnell, lb.....re, Phillips
Nelson, rb.....re, Donahue
Keefe, fb.....re, Jacobson

Score—Headquarters 12, Ammunition 0.

Touchdowns—O'Donnell, Nelson.
—J. F. Conway, Partridge, A. Referee.
—H. C. McGrath, L. Street, Head linesman.
—G. V. Brown, Navy Yard, Time.
—A. J. Rooney, Columbia T. M. C. Time.
12m. periods.

ATHLETIC STARS NOW IN SERVICE

Greater Majority of Amateur Leaders Now in U. S. Army—Nearly All National Winners of Last Year Enlisted

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The war has cut further into the ranks of the leading amateur athletes in the United States. Other fields have contributed their quotas, but it is doubtful if they can equal the number who have gone from the Amateur Athletic Union branches throughout the country. Practically all of the foremost athletes, holders of titles at one sport or another, are among those already in the army, and this allotment is more than balanced by the many athletes of lesser prominence who have heard their country's call.

The list of winners at the national A. A. U. track and field championships held in 1916 at Newark, N. J., shows the best athletic production of the United States emerging from the competitions with honors, and the rosters of enlisted men will show these same athletes taking their places in the lineup of soldiers. All but three of the victorious competitors are in the service and these three are prevented from enlisting by incapacitation or home ties.

A. M. Mucks, the University of Wisconsin athlete who won the shot-putting championship, was accepted for the army and later rejected. George Goulding, the veteran walking champion, is over age for the service, and has a family dependent on him. The only remaining member of the victorious champions of 1916 is P. J. Ryan, the record holder with the 16-pound hammer, and his reason for not being in the service is the same as that which keeps Mucks ineligible.

J. I. Ray, the Chicago distance runner, who won the five-mile championship, is one of the large number in the service, and with him are J. E. Meredith, runner-up for the quarter-mile title; A. E. Ward of the Chicago A. A. 100 and 220 yard champion; D. M. Scott of the Mississippi Agricultural College, half-mile champion; Ivan Myers, Illinois A. C., winner of the one-mile title; R. L. Simpson, University of Missouri, 120-yard high hurdles; F. S. Murray, San Francisco, 220-yard low hurdles; W. A. Hummel, Multnomah A. C., 440-yard hurdles; Sherman Landers, Chicago A. A., pole vault; H. T. Worthington, Boston A. A., broad jump; W. M. Oler, Jr., New York A. C., high jump, and George Bronder, in the javelin throw.

Others who competed in the 1916 title events and who are in the army now are: J. G. Loomis, Chicago A. A., third in the 100-yard dash; I. T. Howe, Irish-American A. C., fourth in the 220; A. B. Booth, Chicago A. A., and F. Lagay, New York A. C., third and fourth respectively in the 440-yard run; Lawrence Scudder, New York A. C., J. W. Overton, Yale University, and J. T. Higgins, Worcester, Mass., who were second, third, and fourth in the half-mile run; Harry Holden, New York A. C., fourth in the five-mile run; F. W. Kelly, runner-up for the 120 and 220 hurdles titles; W. H. Meanix, Boston A. A., runner-up for the 440-yard hurdles; F. W. Floyd, Missouri A. A., and J. D. Nagle, New York A. C., third and fourth in the pole vault; A. W. Richards, Salt Lake City, and J. C. Lawlor, Irish-American A. A., Boston, second and third in the shot-put; James Dwyer, Irish-American A. C., third in the discus; W. L. Lynch, Irish-American A. C.

HOLMAN TO COACH CITY COLLEGE MEN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Nathaniel Holman, a professional basketball player, has been appointed an instructor of hygiene at the College of the City of New York. His brother, M. Holman, is a star guard on the C. C. N. Y. basketball five. Coach Holman has starred in many branches of athletics, chiefly in basketball and soccer, and he will assist Coach Joseph Deering in coaching the freshman basketball team. He will also train the new soccer representation.

To fill another vacancy due to former instructors' assignments to war duties, M. Gerstenfeld, captain of the water polo team, has been made a swimming and polo coach. E. Simon 1917, formerly on the basketball team, has also been appointed to the gymnasium staff.

NEW YORK TENNIS CLUB PLANS EVENTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—King Smith was reelected president of the Seventh Regiment Tennis Club at the meeting of that organization held Saturday at the armory. Arrangements were made to hold all of the indoor championships tournaments and to arrange for an active season upon the covered courts. The eight courts of the armory will be formally opened on election day, and the first of the championships, the regimental singles and doubles, will begin on Saturday, Dec. 22.

PEANUT HARVEST IN TEXAS

DALLAS, Tex.—The harvesting of peanuts has been begun in Denton County, says a dispatch to the News, and the yield is running between 30 and 40 bushels per acre. With present quantities of 1.50 per bushel, many sandy land farms in the county will yield more revenue this year per acre than is asked for the land. A large acreage adds to the revenue.

ATHLETIC NOTES

The Montclair (N. J.) Athletic Club defeated the Crescent Athletic Club Saturday in a soccer football game by a score of 1 to 0.

The Oakley Country Club golfers defeated The Country Club of Brookline golfers in their annual team match Saturday by 27 matches to 15.

The American Power Boat Association will hold its annual meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, Oct. 30. Amendments to the racing rules have been proposed by the council and will be acted upon at this meeting.

Francis Ouimet and J. P. Guilford, both of the Woodland Golf Club, defeated M. J. Brady, professional golfer at the Oakley Country Club, and Louis Teller, professional at The Country Club, Brookline, in an exhibition match at Worcester, Mass., Saturday, 1 up in 39 holes. This was the third time these teams had met this year and the second time the amateurs had won.

Wenham Golf Club won the championship shield of the North Shore Golf League Saturday by defeating Homestead Golf Club, 15 to 9, over the Homestead Golf Club links. Salem Golf Club defeated United Shoe Golf Club, 16 to 8, over the latter's course at Beverly. They were the final matches of the series. It was the third season of the league. Salem won the championship in 1915, and Homestead last year.

Charles M. Saltmarsh, ensign at the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard, won the Boston Athletic Association cross-country run for United States Army and Navy men at Boston, Saturday, in 24m. 13-4-55. The course was 6.3 miles and there were 60 starters. Saltmarsh is also a member of the Boston Athletic Association, and was formerly a star distance runner at Dartmouth College. D. R. Powers of the United States Radio School at Harvard was second.

MR. JOHNSON TO OFFER SERVICES

American Baseball League President in Washington to Enlist in United States War Work

CHICAGO, Ill.—President B. B. Johnson of the American League left last night for Washington, where today he will formally offer his services to the United States Government in connection with the war. The American League executive hopes to be accepted for duty either in this country or France. He proposes to serve without compensation.

Mr. Johnson took up the question of war service with army officers before the world series, and made known his desire to do an active bit in the European war as private or in any capacity the Government might choose.

What action the American League will take in the event its president leaves the country to join the American forces in France is uncertain. The club owners in attendance at the world series were unanimous in favor of giving Mr. Johnson an indefinite leave of absence and filling the executive chair temporarily by an acting president.

BETHLEHEM WINS LEAGUE CONTEST

NEW YORK, N. Y.—By a score of 4 to 1, the Bethlehem soccer team defeated the New York club, in a National League game at Lenox Oval, before 3000 spectators yesterday. New York started the scoring almost at once through Koelsch, which is the first goal scored against Bethlehem this season. The superior speed of the Bethlehem players soon made itself felt, for after Fleming had tied the score with a brilliant shot, Forrest increased the lead five minutes later. At half-time the score was Bethlehem 2, New York 1. In the second half Bethlehem ran the home team off its feet, and further goals by Gaston and Kirkpatrick enabled them to win easily. The score:

BETHLEHEM
Duncan, rg.....re, Ferro
Pletcher, rb.....re, Robertson
Ferguson, lb.....re, McWilliams
Murray, rh.....re, Adamson
Campbell, ch.....re, McElroy
Kirkpatrick, lf.....re, Hager
McKelvey, of.....re, O'Halloran
Pepper, ir.....re, Hunziker
Easton, c.....re, Koelsch
Forrest, lb.....re, Pettie
Fleming, of.....re, Puxty

Referee—J. Cunningham. Linesmen—W. Burrows, New York, and R. Morrison, Bethlehem. Goals—Bethlehem: Fleming, Forrest, Easton, Kirkpatrick; New York: Koelsch. Time of halves—15m. each.

ALEXANDER DEFEATS PITCHER JOHNSON

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Kansas City baseball fans, who have long wished to see a Walter Johnson-G. C. Alexander pitching duel, saw the two great right-handers in an exhibition game here yesterday. No more thrilling game could have been offered. The score was 4 to 3, with Alexander holding the decision.

For eight innings Johnson worked like a machine. He turned back Hornsby, Chase, Stengel and Carey, and up to the ninth had not allowed a runner to reach second base. But in the ninth the Nationals sent base hits flying to all corners.

Until the ninth game was all in Johnson's favor. He had allowed only four hits, scattered through as many innings. The Americans had hit Alexander for eight safe drives up to the ninth.

SCHOOLBOYS IN MID-SEASON FORM

Many Contests Scheduled for This Week—Greatest Number of Games Comes Saturday

Schoolboy football is now in full swing all over the State, and in and around Greater Boston the interest in the various teams is very keen. This week's schedule of contests will bring together teams that are sure to produce some hard games, in which some excellent all-round football will be seen.

This afternoon there are two games on the list. Milton Academy playing Milton High School at Milton, and East Milton meeting South Boston at East Boston. Tomorrow afternoon Needham and Newton meet at Newton, while Mechanic Arts meets West Roxbury at North Brighton. Framingham will go to Arlington on Wednesday afternoon to meet the strong Arlington High School team.

Friday should bring out some good competition, as the more evenly matched teams are scheduled to come together on that day. Brockton High School will visit Boston to play the strong High School of Commerce eleven at Fenway Park, in a game that is certain to arouse a lot of interest, as the relative strength of these two teams has been figured for some time, and there has been a desire on the part of schoolboy enthusiasts to see the two in action together.

Another game of interest Friday will be that between Newton High School the Boston English High School, at Newton. Roxbury Latin School vs. Browne & Nichols at Cambridge ought to produce some good football, as should the Milton-Weymouth game at Weymouth.

Saturday will be, however, the big day of the week, and there will be so many good games that it will be difficult to follow them all. In and about Boston there are a number of contests scheduled that will be watched closely. Rindge Technical School will play Cambridge Latin at Cambridge, while Somerville and Waltham will meet at Waltham. The Malden High School-Huntington School game at Malden is certain to be a close one, as will be the Brooklyn-Lynn Classical game at Brookline. Wintrop will play Swampscott at Swampscott, and the Melrose-Revere game at Melrose should also be close. Many more games are scheduled for all over New England on Saturday.

Last Saturday brought out some fine football among the schoolboys, and some surprising results. St. John's defeated Mechanic Arts, as was expected, by 7 to 0, and Milton Academy had little trouble disposing of Roxbury Latin School by 48 to 0. Punchar High School caused some surprise by defeating Winchester by 20 to 0, and Somerville caused more of an upset by running up a 55-to-0 score on Melrose. Waltham defeated Brookline by 7 to 3 in a rough game that was watched with interest by many spectators.

Commerce caused an upset by going to Lowell and defeating the strong high school team of that city by 27 to 0. Wintrop won a 6-to-0 victory over Lynn English High School. Malden came from behind in the last minute of play in the game with Rindge Technical School, and won by 7 to 6. Medford defeated Dorchester 47 to 0, and Everett had little trouble with the visiting Fitchburg team, winning 34 to 6. Watertown and Brighton tied at 7 to 7, and Revere and Concord played a scoreless tie.

F. W. NILES GIVEN PLACE ON BOARD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—F. W. Niles has been appointed by F. W. Ruben, president of the Metropolitan Association, to succeed James Clark as chairman of the registration committee. The latter was compelled to resign his post upon his appointment as an athletic instructor at Camp Upton, Yaphank, Long Island. At the annual meeting of the association, held last month, Niles received the largest number of votes cast, but declined to accept the chairmanship.

It appears as if a second new member will have to be chosen, owing to the departure of J. J. McInerney of the St. Anselm's Athletic Club, to Florida on business. According to Niles, efforts will be made to induce W. Kinsley, a member of the committee last year, to accept a position on the committee. Another man mentioned for a place is Benjamin Levy of the Glencoe Athletic Club. Should Kinsley not return to the committee, it is planned to give Newark representation on the board.

SANTA FE ROAD HELPS SHIPPERS

TOPEKA Kan.—Stimulating greater farm production and bringing about better distribution to the consumer through improved methods of marketing, is the plan now being worked out by the Santa Fe Railroad, according to a Capital interview with an official, who says: "The company will give shippers the benefits of its facilities for obtaining information about the supply and demand for foodstuffs produced in the territory covered by its lines."

G. V. BROWN NAVY DIRECTOR

G. V. Brown, manager of the athletic teams at the Boston Athletic Association, has been notified he has been chosen athletic director of the Boston Navy Yard, in a communication from Washington. Manager Brown has been active in the promotion of athletics among the sailors and soldiers for over a month, and much of the interest, being

PETROGRAD NOT IN DANGER, IT IS SAID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The Journal publishes a statement by Colonel Choumou, the Russian writer on military matters, setting forth the reasons which lead him to believe that Petrograd is not in danger from the Germans. There were many reasons which convinced him that the Germans would not be able to get much nearer the city. From Dvinsk to Petrograd, he pointed out, was a distance of 350 kilometers and from Riga to Petrograd about 400. The actual distance an army would have to go was longer. In their previous march across Poland and Lithuania in 1915 they had advanced at the average rate of about two to three kilometers a day. During the actual offensive which had lasted 11 or 12 days, the German Army had apparently gone forward more rapidly and had covered about seven kilometers. As a matter of fact the average was less, because allowance must be made for the inevitable delays caused by the necessity of bringing up heavy artillery and all the impedimenta required for an army. These stages of seven kilometers could therefore only be accomplished occasionally, during the most decisive phases of action. Under the best possible conditions such a rate of progress could not be maintained, even if no allowance were made for the resistance offered by the Russian troops, which was quite effective. It followed that a move from Riga to Petrograd, undertaken over a distance of 400 kilometers, would need a considerable amount of time, not less than two and a half to three months. In another two or three weeks the atmospheric conditions in the north of Russia would be so bad that any attempt to carry out so great an undertaking would be impossible. It was clear, therefore, that the first essential which the Germans lacked to enable them to cover the distance which separated them from Petrograd was time, and this factor ruined their tardily prepared plan.

Other arguments could be adduced, although that already named was in itself sufficient. In the first place the way to Petrograd was barred by a whole series of defenses, some natural and some artificial, but none of them negligible. Among the most formidable might be cited the line of the lakes of Pskov. A glance at the map showed what an enormous obstacle this was and how easy would be the task of troops called to defend it. Besides, it was no secret that the principal German forces were opposed to the Franco-British troops. On the Russian front the Germans were relatively few, if their numbers were compared with the immense extent of that front. The same thing could be said of the Austrians, who, with the Italian offensive on their hands, could only spare a limited number of divisions. The need to provide for other points on the battle front therefore prevented Germany from employing a larger force in the Riga operations. The troops there were estimated as being about a fifth, or perhaps even a sixth, of the whole of the forces employed from the Baltic to Rumania by the Central Empires.

These general considerations were enough to show the fallacy of the pessimistic and ill-founded reports, according to which the enemy would be in a position: 1. To begin an operation of the first importance over a distance of 400 kilometers with relatively weak forces. 2. To attain an object requiring several months to carry it out in the space of two or three weeks. 3. To cross without striking a blow a number of formidable defenses some of which were considered impregnable. 4. To defeat an army weakened as to morale, but nevertheless offering a resistance, although this army was superior in numbers to the enemy and well provided with guns and munitions. All that was left was the hypothesis of a landing of German troops acting in conjunction with an attack on Petrograd from the sea.

It was really a pity, affirmed Colonel Choumou, that this idea of an offensive against the coasts of Finland should really cause any heart-searching. Nothing really justified it, neither the experience of the Danube nor the absence of all serious precedent in history, nor strategic criticism. It must not be forgotten that it took some time to land troops, sometimes weeks and sometimes months, according to the conditions under which the operation was carried out. The landing of an army with all its impedimenta today would need months, and its advanced forces would always run the risk of being thrown back during the first days of the attempt. In addition to this, the risks run by the enemy in an offensive by sea against the Russian coasts would be far from counterbalanced by any advantages gained. Before arriving at Petrograd the Germans would encounter difficulties in the passage of the narrow channels and gulfs. They would be exposed to the dangers of floating mines and have to reckon with attacks from torpedo craft supported by the coast defenses and battleships. The enemy would have to run the risks of losses to his navy which would seriously compromise his position in the world as regards sea power. It could be seen that, subjected to a vigorous and methodical analysis, the threats of immediate danger, dreaded by some people, melted away. Petrograd was not in danger at the present time.

WAR PRISONERS IN SWITZERLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—As the result of a visit to Switzerland to inquire into the question of the employment of interned prisoners, by Lord Sandwich, and Major Mitchell, the Minister of Pensions, two training centers are to be established at Seeburg, near Lucerne, for crafts requiring the installation of ma-

chinery, and at Meiringen in the neighborhood of Lake Brienz for other trades. It is intended to make use of some of the large rooms in hotels as workrooms. Several English firms in the piano making and leather trades have already offered to send out instructors to train men in these professions. Classes in other trades are to be held under the supervision of trained teachers sent out from England. These trades will include: Joinery, acetylene welding, electric wiring, tailoring and possibly boot repairing and watch repairing. The three motor engineering classes which have been held for some time will be concentrated at Vevey, where new premises have been taken. It is anticipated that to begin with about 500 men will be able to take advantage of the scheme.

ON FORMATION OF JUGO-SLAV STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The writer in the United who signs himself G. S. notes the fact that the clerical Corriere d'Italia is much preoccupied with the danger which might accrue to the Roman Catholic religion in a Serbo-Croatian-Slovene state and proceeds to conduct an inquiry into the causes of this perturbation. While the Holy Synod of Rasputin and the German Tzarina opposed the union of Croatia with Serbia, the Vatican, he affirms, could sleep in peace. In a Croatia-Slovenia, divided from Serbia, the Roman Catholics would always have been in a large majority compared to the Orthodox. But after the fall of Rasputin and the Holy Synod, revolutionary Russia proclaimed religious freedom and raised no opposition to the union of Croatia-Slovenia with Serbia. This was where the trouble came in. It could be understood that the Corriere wished the Croats and the Slovenes to remain united to Austria, the bulwark of the Church, instead of becoming absorbed in a new state for the most part schismatical.

The writer says that from its own point of view, the Corriere d'Italia is quite right. Clericals all the world over were bound to be opposed to the formation of a Southern Slav state and to work energetically for the preservation of Austria. Austrian clericalism had one of its surest bases in the rural populations of Croatia and Slovenia. To take those two regions from the Austrian Administration and add them to Serbia, in a state for the most part Orthodox, would be to deprive the Roman Catholic hierarchy in them of the support of the Austrian army and bureaucracy and to leave it alone in a struggle against liberalism and democracy. In this way a state would rise up to the east of Italy having a mixed religion (Roman Catholic in the north, schismatic in the south) in which the political influence of the Roman Catholic clergy would be paralyzed by that of the Orthodox clergy until the progress of civilization demolished the political power of both. The dismemberment of Austria-Hungary for the benefit of an Orthodox Serbia and Rumania and of a liberal Italy and Bohemia would be the greatest disaster to political Roman Catholicism since the inauguration of Italian unity and the separation between the Church and State in France.

This explained why the Italian clerical newspapers tried to prevent the intervention of Italy in the war in the spring of 1915. It also explained the campaign for the conquest of the whole of the Adriatic. They hoped in this way to bring about an irreconcilable division between Italy and Slavia and to make Italian nationalism their ally against the Slav national movement, and to save Austria, the bulwark of the Church. This also explained why Italy, or more correctly, that part of Italy which felt the force of the national tradition and the benefits to be gained by a perpetual effort always and at all times to destroy the political power of the Roman Catholic Church, despised the formation of a Southern Slav State and of good relations between the Italians and the Austrian Slavs.

As for the affirmations of the Corriere d'Italia that the Roman Catholic majority of the Croats and Slovenes was devoted to Austria and shuddered with horror at the idea of unity with Orthodox Serbia, it might be remembered that, in their time, the Italians had been described in the Voce della Verita as most faithful sons of the Holy Father and the ancient dynasties, yet when the Holy Father and the ancient dynasties toppled over, none of their most faithful sons raised a finger to restore their equipoise. Today the same prophetic words repeated with regard to the Southern Slavs and Count Foscari, who, it might be stated, was a Nationalist, had declared in the Chamber in April, 1916, that religious questions would always render the Roman Catholic Croats and the Orthodox Serbs irreconcilable. The same theory was advanced today by the Corriere d'Italia, and it was the official theory of the Austrian Government.

G. S. goes on to cite a long list of publications and authorities on the same subject. He concludes the article by saying that the movement exists and that nothing will stop it. Either it will be realized within Austria and against Italy and Serbia, or it will be realized in connection with Serbia to the benefit of Italy and against Austria. The Clericals and the Giolittian Italians have reason to prefer the first solution, Italian democracy will prefer the second—it is humorous, he says, that the Nationalists should be working in conjunction with Clericals and Giolittians.

CLAIMS COMMISSIONER NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—At the request of the Army Council, the Rt. Hon. Lord Gainsford has accepted the position, which he has held before as Mr. Joseph A. Peace, of civil member (unpaid) on the Claims Commission in France, in succession to Mr. W. A. Mount, M. P.

ECONOMIC ISSUES RAISED IN SPAIN

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent
MADRID, Spain.—The Madrid Chamber of Industry is pressing the Government on many important economic matters. It complains of exportations that are causing the greatest inconvenience and even danger to the country, such for example as chloride of lime, which is used for bleaching and other purposes, of which there is now an extraordinary scarcity in Spain. In 1913, the importation was about 4000 tons; it has fallen in the present year to 30, while the exports, which were 190 tons in 1913, exceeded a thousand tons in the first seven months of this year. With the result that the price, which used to oscillate between 18 and 20 pesetas the hundred kilograms, has now reached the exorbitant figure of 110 pesetas. This is one example of many like cases to which the Vizconde de Eze is giving close attention.

The Chamber of Industry has also waited upon the minister for the purpose of delivering to him a statement in which the urgent need of preparation in Spain for the future economic fight between the nations is pointed out. The Chamber considers that a more intimate knowledge of Spain's chief sources of wealth is desirable, and that economic action in order to be successful should follow modern developments, which substitute collective organization of industry for individual efforts. In order to make possible the rapid study of Spain's economic situation in relation to foreign countries and to initiate the coordination of economic elements, the Chamber proposes, first, that representatives of the Direccion General de Comercio, industry and agriculture and of all the more important economic organizations, should meet under the presidency of the Minister of Works, with the object of preparing a plan for the rapid and thorough examination of the economic situation in relation to international political economy after the war. Secondly, that in this inquiry, special attention should be given to the necessary coordination of the economic organizations with the bureaucratic centers, and that manufacturers and business people should be under an obligation to supply the facts demanded of them always, assuming that they do not concern secrets of the business and are indispensable to the objects of the investigation, and that the investigation should consider industries in groups. It is also proposed that the information elicited should be properly arranged and analyzed by duly competent and responsible persons.

ROTARY CLUB AND QUESTIONS OF WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BIRMINGHAM, England.—Mr. H. O. Worrall in the course of his presidential address at the opening meeting of the autumn session of the Birmingham Rotary Club, said that the thoughts of every thinking man today were occupied with the two questions of the winning of the war and the reorganization of their social system. They could all help towards the successful prosecution of the war by loyalty and patriotism. Loyalty called for constructive and not carping criticism. He advocated sympathy with those in authority in their onerous responsibilities, and a loyal acquiescence in the measures they dictated. Patriotism called for even greater sacrifices than loyalty. It demanded that no one should attempt to evade the dues of income tax and excess profits, but rather that they should put forth all their energies to provide for the payment of the war. It was, he said, imperative that they should intensify their methods of production, and so reduce their dead charges on manufactures that they might be able to pay higher wages than labor would demand, and the taxes that the interest on the National Debt would call for.

Referring to Lord Leverhulme's recent proposal that plants should be worked in two shifts of six hours each day, and that labor should receive more than it received for a nine-hour day, Mr. Worrall said that though it might seem an impossible proposition on the face of it, he was not sure that it could not be done. A plant worked 72 hours per week in place of 54 would increase output 33 1/3 per cent, plus something for the concentration that might fairly be expected in a six-hour day as against a nine-hour day, say 12 1/2 per cent. If manufacturers could get a 45 per cent to 50 per cent increase in output with a very slight increase in dead charges there would possibly be a margin, after paying double for wages, to provide a bonus on workmen's wages. It was to the solution of problems such as these, concluded the speaker, that he would like to see the energy of the Rotary Club devoted.

SERB ANNIVERSARY MARKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—On the occasion of the anniversary of the battle of Czer-Yadar, the glorious victory over the Austrians, the official organ of the Serbian Government, Sprska Novine, writes in part as follows: "The enemy expected one thing, but another happened. Belgium had been subdued. An army such as the world had never seen before pressed in a bloody tide toward Paris. Russia, unprepared, bent before the storm which had been brewing for many years, and before the carefully planned blows of the enemy. The world trembled in the presence of all this might. Right was in desperation. Only Serbia stood, that miserable Serbia, as she was called by the enemy. But now her time had come. Too! Innumerable enemy hordes, sowing devastation and death, forced their way through our country, and in these terrible days the weakling tottered and the realist was made to think hard. But our people

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remained steadfast. With lightning rapidity our armies hurried over wide wastes, and near the historic Czer Mountain, crossed swords with the enemy, and in this giant duel cowardly shame and complete defeat soiled the standards of the assailant. That victory which accompanies right visited us and deserted the enemy. This victory of the Serbs was not only the first victory of Serbia over the Austrians, but also the first promise of victory to the Allies. Pure and clear like the sky over our mountains, there shone forth in the Battle of Czer the true Slav heart—never to be darkened. These days are enshrined in our memory with religious fervor. They are our consciousness and our glory."

UNIVERSALISTS FOR PROHIBITION

WORCESTER, Mass.—In addition to favoring the movement for woman suffrage, the general Universalist conference, which closed its annual sessions here on Sunday, went on record for national prohibition and establishment of world democracy. Baltimore was chosen as the meeting place for the next general conference, to be held in 1919.

BETTER PAY TAKES OKLAHOMA TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Many Oklahoma school teachers are resigning and accepting positions at better pay in other states, according to R. H. Wilson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Superintendent Wilson says that hardly a day passes that he does not receive the resignation of some teacher in the State Normal schools who says that he or she has been offered a better paying position in another state. The State Board of Education is powerless to offer better pay, owing to limitations placed upon it by the Legislature.

RULES FOR USE OF FLOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
LONDON, England.—An order has been issued by the Food Controller stating that from Sept. 15, 1917, no person may take delivery of any flour, without a license, for the following purposes: Cake mixtures, baking powders, egg powders, blanc mange powders, custard powders, Italian pastes, soup squares or pastes, macaroni, spaghetti, sweet manufacture, chocolate and cocoa powders, infants' and invalids' foods, mustard, spices, condiments and all such preparations.

The effect of this decision is to put the use of flour for these purposes on the same footing as the use of

LAND TO BE RECLAIMED

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—What is really believed to have been the final settlement of all the necessary legal preparation for the reclamation of the marsh land of the lower Klamath Lake has now been completed, says a Klamath Falls (Ore.) correspondent.

The United States and the lumber is now on the ground for the closing of the gates at the Klamath strait, which will ultimately reclaim a tract of over 54,000 acres of the richest soil in this part of the State.

GEORGIA COAL SUPPLY AMPLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
ATLANTA, Ga.—L. G. Hardman of Commerce, Ga., fuel administrator for Georgia, has expressed the opinion that the State will be amply supplied with coal to meet her needs during the winter at prices that will comply with the regulations prescribed by the recent act of Congress without resort to compulsion.

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by the
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There will be offered for sale at public
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town of Lee, all located in the Creek Nation,
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son may purchase. Residence on the land not
required. Bids may be submitted in person
or by mail accompanied by currency, bank draft
or check, money order for 25% of the amount
of each separate bid. All tracts except 42 for-
feited townlots in Lee, Oklahoma, which must
be sold for cash, will be sold on the deferred
payment plan, 25% in cash at the time of sale,
25% additional within six months from date
of sale, the balance within one year from date
of sale, all deferred payments to draw 5%
interest per annum from date of sale. Descrip-
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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

THE TRADER AS A
FACTOR IN ART

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Among the influences which affect very definitely the growth and development of a real aesthetic sense in all classes of society must certainly be reckoned the power of the trader to impose his own taste upon his customers. The shopkeeper is the intermediary between the manufacturer and the purchasing public, through him the designer and producer of artistic things have to make their main appeal for popular consideration, and upon his commercial judgment the success of this appeal in large measure depends. He can, if he is a man of sound artistic perceptions, do much to raise the standard of industrial art and to give to the public opportunities to understand and appreciate the way in which the artistic touch can add interest and value to everyday things.

Equally, he can, if he denies the claims of art, hamper the progress of important aesthetic movements and debase the taste of the people by pandering only to their grosser preferences. Indeed, the shopkeeper who deals in articles which are in daily demand, because every one requires them, has a far wider influence than the dealer who specializes in artistic objects—the shopkeeper is potentially the teacher of the whole of the public, while the art dealer can in contact only with a small section which possesses already some degree of artistic conviction.

Perhaps the most dangerous type of shopkeeper—the most dangerous obstacle in the path of industrial art—is the man who boasts that he knows what the public wants. He does not know what the public wants; all he knows is that he can sell certain things to certain people. He has two classes of customers, the people who do not care in the least whether the articles they buy are artistically good or not, so long as they are practically useful, and the people who, having some sort of aesthetic preference, purchase what comes nearest to satisfying it, or at all events what offends them least. But the shopkeeper does not really understand the mentality of either class; he is mistaken in assuming that the first prefers the bad, artistic object; he is not less mistaken in believing that the second is content with the wares he purveys.

The man who, in making his purchases, thinks only of the practical purposes to which they are applied, would buy as readily things better designed, if their improvement in artistic quality did not diminish their utility, and he would buy them more readily if he discovered that good design had, as it should, increased their actual fitness. And when he had once made this discovery he would be well started on the road which leads to proper appreciation of artistic effort. The other man who brings with him in his shopping some desire to satisfy his taste, as well as to meet his practical needs, would become a better customer if he had a wider choice of good things; he is always on the lookout for chances to improve his surroundings and to add to the pleasure he derives from his possessions. His taste is already progressive, and the shopkeeper who has the wit to keep always a little ahead of him, can count upon him as a persistent and a profitable follower.

It is a pernicious thing, this concerted assumption of knowledge of the popular preferences. It is a fallacy which has led to the flooding of the market with a vast amount of stuff which is offensive to people with any pretense to discrimination and which can only appeal to the lowest and most ignorant type of buyer. It is a fallacy, too, which has caused many traders to encourage a class of production that is extremely harmful to commercial interests, and that has lowered the whole quality of national industrial achievement. Worst of all, it is a delusion which in more than one country has driven trade abroad, and has caused many people to seek for foreign sources the things that were denied to them at home—things which their own countrymen were ready and willing to produce. If only the traders would give the necessary amount of assistance. No one can know what the public wants, because the popular attitude is always one of expectation and of readiness to move in a new direction, forward or backward, upward or downward, according to the influence that leads.

But it would be dangerous, too, for the shopkeeper to pose as a leader of taste on the ground that he knows what he likes and that his customers ought to like what he does. Only a very few men indeed are justified in taking up such a position, and to occupy it successfully they must have a very rare endowment of artistic understanding. There have been traders with this special endowment who have done valuable service as teachers and guides, but their success has not been easily won and has been due generally to their ability to create a public of their own. They have been artists, as well as business men, and have achieved their results by making careful and sympathetic art study the foundation of their commercial dealings.

The ordinary man, however, whose assertion that he knows what he likes is based upon nothing better than a superficial acquaintance with art matters, is a being of a very different order. His outlook, as a rule, is extremely limited and his conviction is apt to be merely obstinacy, and an obstinacy, too, that leads him to dictate not only to his customers, but as well to the art workers who supply him with the goods he offers for sale. He interferes with the initiative of the artist and prevents the working out of new ideas; he stereotypes design and substitutes a dull convention for active thought; and, impatient of everything

that does not come within the narrow scope of his intelligence, he resents all attempts to raise industrial art out of the rut along which he conceives it ought to travel. Shopkeepers of this type do a great deal of harm, because their pretense to have authority misleads the well-intentioned person who is honestly seeking for enlightenment and guidance.

What is needed in trade is neither the man who knows what the public wants, nor the man with absolute confidence in his own likes and dislikes, but the receptive, observant student of industrial conditions, who is always ready to take a hint from any promising source. Such a student would be the first to recognize that in the artist he has a helper who can give him just what is necessary to increase the vitality of commerce and to bring into trade that note of novelty which gains him a hearing in new markets and stimulates the interest of the public. It is the artist's mission in the world to invent, to find fresh ways of treating familiar things, and to put old facts into more attractive shape; it is the artist's function to dignify utility by adding to it the touch of aesthetic fitness; and it is the trader's duty to use to the best commercial advantage the ideas and the material which the artist supplies.

Therefore it is desirable that better relations should be established between the artist and the trader, and that they should work together in closer association for the good of the country to which they belong. As partners in a great enterprise they can achieve the most notable successes, and if they are united in their effort they can carry the public with them and change markedly for the better the whole trend of popular taste. But it is the traders who must begin; the artist has been waiting long for their appreciation and encouragement and for their recognition of his right to a voice in the direction of industry.

AN OLD ENGLISH
SHOW IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill.—A most interesting collection of English paintings, gathered since 1871, by R. Hall McCormick, is on view at the Art Institute of Chicago. The collection is especially attractive, because it is quite retrospective of the English school. When Mr. McCormick commenced to establish his collection, he used as a nucleus Verboeckhoven, Hertzog and Litschauer. In studying the paintings of the National Gallery of London, he concluded to confine himself exclusively to one school. The Italian paintings had been carefully selected by museums and rich collectors and it was almost impossible to get the best examples, even in that day, without an enormous outlay. This was also true of the old Dutch school. The Baroque pictures were not easy to get, and as there had been little demand, outside of England, for the English school up to that time, Mr. McCormick decided to make his collection of the old English school date from 1497.

On being asked how he was able to secure certain fine family portraits of distinguished people, Mr. McCormick replied that an English lady explained to him her reason for allowing certain portraits to leave her possession. She had several portraits of ancestors, and needing money for a poor charity, decided to sacrifice the ancestor she was the least fond of. Naturally Mr. McCormick had many interesting experiences in getting his collection. In fact, it is always worth while to listen to any great collector discuss his hairbreadth escapes in buying pictures. We know of collectors who have paid many thousands of dollars for spurious pictures and of others who were fortunate enough, whether through foresight or sheer opportunity, to buy, for a pittance, pictures today priceless.

Few great pictures were found in England before the reign of Henry VIII. Certain windows had been designed and missals illuminated, but the wealth and extravagance of Henry VIII enticed several painters from Europe to England, and it is said that Henry even attempted to attract Raphael and Titian to his island. Holbein, who went to England, recommended by Erasmus, painted many of the German merchants there. Incidentally the King made him his court painter, a position he retained throughout his life.

The portrait of Sir Henry Guildford, in the McCormick collection, is a rare object of interest to the western United States, as few Holbeins have found their way westward as far as Michigan. Rubens, Janssens and Van Dyck followed Holbein to England and later Sir Godfrey Kneller and Sir Peter Lely were engaged by the English court. Janssens did not visit England till 1618, and his "Portrait of a Woman" not only bears out the type of fleshy women which some of the artists seem to have desired to paint, but the character of the painting is thoroughly representative of this period. Kneller's "A Lady of Quality" was purchased from the Walton collection in Cheshire. It is rather conventional and lacking in simplicity. This artist studied in the school of Rembrandt and went to England in 1674.

"The Modern Midnight Conversation," by Hogarth, is an excellent example of one of the kind of things in which the artist displays his satirical spirit. He reflects the social side of English life during his day. His perspective is as bad as usual, the blocks of the floor all running to the center of the room under the table, giving the appearance of an upheaval in the center of the room. His perspective in the walls is also strange, and untrue as the features of his figures.

The "Portrait of Mrs. Baldwin," by



"The Runaway," by Raemaekers

Reproduced by courtesy of the Cobb Gallery, Boston

Sir Joshua Reynolds, is a work of great power in background and costume, but without the richness of color the lady's face would be decidedly rapid. This, however, was not Reynolds' fault. His "Obbie Player" is very subdued in color, but the characterization of the crusty old English musician is fascinating. Richard Wilson's "The Bridge of Augustus at Rimini" is strictly classical in its conception, but not nearly as good an example as may be found in Mrs. W. W. Kimball's collection in Room 27.

Two of the best pictures in the room are "Portrait of Jean," by Raeburn, a fresh outdoor landscape with figure, and "Portrait of Dr. Welsh Tennent," remarkable for its characterization. Both are rich in deep browns. Bonington's "Italian Landscape," painted about 1824, during his visit to Italy, shows decided originality because of its broad masses of light and shade. We wonder how the public of 1824 regarded work apparently so modern that it appears to have been done but last year. The "Portrait" by Ople is very interesting because of its vigor and truth, rather than its dignity and grace. When one studies Morland's "Interior of a Stable," with its wonderful quality of tone, he regrets that a painter who could beautifully such rustic scenes should not have paid more attention to beautifying his own character. Constable's "Hamstead Heath," Naysmyth's "Dunkeld Ferry," and Old Cromie's "Edge of the Woods" are all fine examples.

Wilkie interests us with his "Market Day at St. Andrew's, Scotland," because of his introducing us to a bygone day, with its people, dress, and social conditions which have passed. Four fine Gainsboroughs, all rich in reddish-browns, grace the collection, the most important being "Little Girl Feeding Pigs." Many would not guess that Turner painted the two subjects attributed to him, as the average man thinks of Turner as a painter of sunsets and deep landscapes with bridges and towers, but his "Bath, Abbey, West Front," while sternly architectural, is obviously a painting from the hand of a master. Both of the Turners are so quiet that they have to be studied in order to be appreciated. The "Portrait" by Sir Anthony More is a fine, solid piece of painting and thoroughly representative of its period. Lawrence and Romney are also well represented.

ART OBJECTS SAFE
WITH ITALIAN ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The Italians have shown great solicitude for the safety of all works of art and objects of historical interest in the territory which they have already taken from the Austrians, the so-called "redenta" territory. The officer appointed by the high command to superintend this work is Ugo Ojetti, a member of the chief council of the Belle Arte. Neither pictures, statues, nor historical records have been removed from their positions unless this was necessary to insure their safety, and in such cases a receipt for them has always been given to the representatives of the Commune. When it has been possible, catalogues have been begun on the spot. The official record states that patient care was everywhere shown in the work, both by highly placed officers and by private soldiers who seemed proud to feel themselves taking part in this work of civilization as the citizens and representatives of a noble nation and to find at every step on the difficult road toward victory tokens of its glory and proofs of

its rights in the forms of the old buildings, the parchment of the archives, and the names on the ancient monuments.

The village of Aquileia is said to have contained objects of special importance. The place consists only of a basilica, a museum and a village, but the ancient basilica is said to be of unusual interest, and like all Aquileia, very Italian in character. The valuables had been removed from the museum by the Austrians, but many interesting bronzes, terra cottas, glasses and inscriptions remained. Not much of interest was found at Grado, which is said to consist of the nucleus of a Venetian town with additional, and somewhat incongruous, Austrian buildings in the shape of hotels and so on. Gorizia was occupied by the Italian troops early on the morning of Aug. 9, 1916, and the records state that guards were at once placed over the most important buildings such as churches, museums, banks and schools.

The Duomo, which dates from 1682-1702, was in a somewhat shattered condition. Among the objects of art found in it, which were taken to a place of safety, were three sculptured and painted wooden busts of Italian Fourteenth Century origin, and a Thirteenth Century copy of the Gospels with a silver gilt cover. The books, pictures, coins, terra cottas, etc., from the museum, the report states, were all taken for safety to the cellars of the Palazzo Attens.

The books from the various libraries were cared for in the same way, while other valuables, including pictures, furniture, and documents from some of the principal palaces and villas, were transported across the Isonzo in order to assure their preservation. A careful search was made for papers of historical value in all the houses in which libraries were reported to exist, and such as were found were collected, catalogued, and placed in safety. A picture of the school of Palma the younger, together with four other pictures of inferior value, were removed from the Church of San Rocco, which had suffered severely from Austrian gunfire. It is said that all through Valsugana, the Lagarina Valley and the Giudicaria, there are many little churches containing interesting pictures and sculpture, which are all objects of great care on the part of the local military authorities acting under the orders of the High Command.

THE ST. LOUIS GUILD SHOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Sixty-eight artists are represented in the third annual exhibition of thumb box sketches, small paintings, and sculpture now being shown in the building of the St. Louis Artists Guild. There are 250 pieces, all by St. Louisans, in the exhibit, which will continue until Dec. 2.

This year's exhibit surpasses previous ones because of the finished appearance of the work on display. The paintings and sculptures run the gamut of all the schools—the old, modern, and ultra-modern. The old school is exemplified in the work of A. Russell, who has taken small boy fishermen as his theme for five specimens he has on view. Victor Harlos, who has used the vibration method of painting, has six snow scenes. Other exhibitors are Mrs. Emily Phelps, Oscar Berninghaus and Paul Bernandier, modernists, Mildred Carpenter and Sophie Isaacs, water color painters, and Adele Schulenberg, Nancy Coonsman, Joseph Horchert and R. P. Bringhurst.

ORIGINALS BY
RAEMAEKERS SHOWN

Of all who ride into public favor close on the heels of events, the war sketch artist and the political cartoonist seem to arrive the soonest. The greater the event the greater the momentum they attain. And their skill may be judged quite as much by the anger of their enemies as by the favor of their friends.

The present war has given us Raemaekers, of course, and Boston is now being given the opportunity to see a showing of his original drawings at the gallery of Charles E. Cobb, 454 Boylston Street. And they are well worth seeing, since humorous cartooning is usually a thing of national flavor, and only exceptional merit attains the international reputation acquired by the Dutch artist.

Cartooning is, of course, purely an illustrative, story-telling art, but within this limitation—this artistic limitation, that is—the field is broad. Raemaekers succeeds primarily because of his directness, both of thought and technique. It is a directness that lets through his point—and usually it is a most impressive point—with the least amount of resistance. So forceful are his ideas and so tragic his theme, that he often makes use of material that is almost revolting—but his material has been given him by circumstance, not by imagination. That he can so readily present more humorous, and again more beautiful, themes, may be seen in the 50 and more originals in the Cobb exhibit.

Art is, after all, what an artist has to say, rather than his method of saying it, and periods of deep emotion are apt to produce great artists and great thinkers. In Europe there have come to the front many able workers with the crayon besides Raemaekers, and some hints of this may be seen in the exhibition of French posters and cartoons in the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library. The showing is not large, but it is representative, and includes such names as Maurice Kébas, Huard, Carrière, Hermann-Poussin, Rouille and Charles Jouas.

Simultaneously with a number of other cities, Boston was to have seen the first showing of the new Pencil lithograph series, made under a commission from the American Government, this coming week, but delay in the transferring of the drawings to the stones has postponed these showings indefinitely. The series in general will correspond to those made by Mr. Pennell in England recently, but whereas the English drawings dealt chiefly with the manufacture of the big guns, the American series will illustrate the entire activity of war preparation, including aerodromes, navy yards, munition works, encampments and the like. There are about 50 subjects in all, and the number of prints will be limited to 100 of each. Those who have been privileged in seeing them describe them as being far ahead of the English series.

At Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury Street, has been placed on exhibition a new portrait by S. Burtis Baker, in which the artist has used too great a spread of canvas for his skill, resulting in a forced neglect of background and draperies and an over-intensity of face lighting to concentrate the attention.

NEW YORK OPENS ITS
GALLERY SEASON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The gallery season has begun. Workers from summer schools and summer colonies are thronging back into the city. Fifth Avenue, again athrob with autumn life, has fresh eyes for the new offerings, despite the war banners and recruiting posters at every hand. The annual pageantry of paint and pencil has appeared.

There promises a season of unusual interest. The modern schools, undismayed by the jests and joustings of unsympathetic critics, seem to have grown upon opposition. The more conservative yet progressive bodies have much to say that is new enough and teeming with promise. And the necessary absence of many exhibits from abroad will give valuable opportunities to American artists that ordinarily would be quite crowded out. The Montross Gallery, 550 Fifth Avenue, has opened its season with a relatively mild deal of modernism, the most pronounced examples being a few clever though vague, flickering, fantastic or otherwise self-conscious landscapes by Andrew Dasburg, Ben Penn, van Dearing Perrine, Leon Kroll; a quivering still-life with summer squashes by Henry L. McFee; some heavier-handed little groups of inanimate objects by Morgan Russell and Walter Pach's symbolic "Lily of the Valley," which, though expressing its idea in terms of semiabstraction, is unspeakably melancholy and morbid. Otherwise, the show abounds in spots of brightness and gaiety, typical ones being Gifford Beal's fête champêtre in the "King's Garden," Reynolds Beal's "Ada Belle" schooner scudding before a spanking gale, Jonas Lie's two vivid, sun-spelled western valley scenes, George O'F's mussy yet color-growing "Flowers," and Guy Pene DuBois's "Striped Waist" startlingly emerging from subway shadows.

Bertram Hartman's "Sphinx," awakened from slumber by the passing of the Holy Family, half rises and stretches herself into an approved batik textile pattern. An idea has been so much more poetically worked out by other painters, notably in Merson's familiar "Répos en Egypte," that no new record is going to be established now. Eugene Higgins, a modern post-painter who makes us think of Millet and A. P. Ryder, and yet is always himself, contributes the real gems of the exhibition, in his two small canvases, "The Smugglers" and "The Wayfarer." Earl Anderson's "Gothic Madonna," being a representation of a piece of sculpture, is properly a still life; but it charmed the artist into endowing it with living animation, like Pygmalion's Galatea.

Finally, we have three striking examples of Glenn O. Coleman's unbridled color-expressionism, in a mountain landscape and two versions of two show-places of the Washington Square quarter—"Minetta Lane" and "The Tower" of the Judson Memorial church. These things form an indispensable complement to the group of Montross moderns. Probably no one will cavil at the sky-blue horse in "Minetta Lane," because, in the bright lexicon of luminism, it means white in shadow against strong sunlight. But conservative onlookers are likely to protest against the young artist's temperamental extravagance in changing the local color of so familiar a landmark as the Judson buildings from pale, dull golden yellow to a deep red, and transforming the Italian campanile into something between an obelisk and a shot tower.

Macbeth's, 450 Fifth Avenue, opens the season with a representative exhibition commemorating the quarter-century anniversary of this house in the consistent promotion of American art exclusively. The conservative side is typified by Inness, Chase, Wyan, Weir, Volk, Ranger, Martin, Murphy, Sartain, Ben Foster and Emil Carlsen; the relatively modern by Henri, Hassam, Daingerfield, Hawthorne, and Arthur B. Davies—though the one canvas of the last-named is the tender little "Parting at Night" of a bygone pre-Raphaelite period. The notable thing is, how harmoniously the two generations blend and intermingle, throughout the entire assemblage of 30 canvases.

Douglas Volk's academic "Little Canadanne" makes an admirable companion for Robert Henri's bold and bright "Spanish Girl." There is a distinct kinship even in three such widely assorted figure pieces as Frieseke's "Embroidering," diaphanous yet firm and pulsating with color, Hawthorne's maiden of the intense blue eyes in "Twilight," and Ivan Olinsky's fair and pensive "Agnes." The same with the landscapes. Ben Foster paints a pure-aided, eager "Twilight After Rain" that is all nature's own, and not of any labeled landscape school or time. An ancient classical beauty, yet throbbing in sympathy with the present moment, haunts Eugene Higgins' "In the Country." And Ballard Williams, in "On a Terrace," adds to his native endowment a rich heritage from Watteau and Monticelli.

Our knowledge and appreciation of the "Hudson River School" are at least half literary and historical. They are apt to be wholly so when we go back a century and run over such names as American painters, eminent in their day but now almost forgotten, as William Dunlap, William Savage and Mather Brown. Even the magisterial Benjamin West is oftener "looked up" in the encyclopedia than in the museum galleries.

But now the Metropolitan Museum has arranged a reunion of the Hudson River landscapers, while the Ehrlich Galleries, 707 Fifth Avenue, inaugurate a series of three educational, and in a way patriotic, exhibitions of works of practically all the important early American painters from the middle of the Eighteenth Century to the Civil

War. The current showing has no less than seven of Benjamin West's pictures, including three of his grandiose Biblical subjects, the finest of which is a "Return From the Promised Land." William Dunlap's conscientious portraits of "Captain Watson" and "Harvey Birch" embody several varieties of historical interest.

Paintings by modern Hollanders, which were in the Netherlands section of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, are attractively displayed in the galleries of the National Arts Club, 119 East Nineteenth Street, until Nov. 1. They are mostly gray, moist and misty, with low horizons and browsing cattle and fishermen in wooden shoes mending nets. Little here to remind one of the quick virility of Vincent Van Gogh, who passed for the little father of the present-day Hague school.

However, there are live splashes of color in the work of some of the younger men, such as Joan Collette, C. Vreedenburgh, Martinus Kramer, Louis van Soest, William van den Berg, Hendrikus van Iken, and Herman Heyenbroek—the latter a notably successful painter of the "wonder of work" in steel foundries, collieries and glass-blowers' factories. The Mauves, elder and younger, are worthily represented in the bovine-landscape line; while David Bantz, in a superb still-life canvas of game birds, puts forth at least one convincing proof that the technique as well as the spirit of the old Dutch masters is a surviving tradition.

A monotype is simply a monotype, under more accurately descriptive nomenclature. It is a design rapidly brushed in wet pigments on a glass or other impervious plate, and "squashed" into paper, which latter takes over the picture for good and all, simultaneously making a print and destroying the original. Hence the "mono." If the brushwork be good and the impression successful, the monotype is, peradventure, a thing of animated beauty, gathering unto itself the transparency and "snappiness" of a water color sketch, the color-resonance of an oil painting, the simultaneous harmony of a print. Add to these qualities the fact that the print so produced is unique and cannot be repeated, and one readily understands why artists from the time of Leonardo have been fascinated, though baffled, by the lure of the monotype.

The reason why they are baffled, and why the monotype has no standing with either dealer or collector, is that the element of chance, rather than the skill of art, predominates in its making. The process, no matter how carefully developed, is never entirely under control. The artist who puts his serious work into a monotype subjects it to the hazard of a lottery-drawing, with the odds enormously against him.

But now comes Salvatore Antonio Guarino, an Italian of American birth and training developed by European study, with an exhibition of 60 monotypes in color at Kraushaar's, 240 Fifth Avenue, that will awaken lively interest in an essentially new kind of picture. It presents the work of an artist who has never ceased to be an expressive painter and etcher whilst breaking to harness the wild untamed "mono." Wide, wind-swept atmosphere, full of light and clouds, sunlight and storm, is broadly impressionized here, repeatedly, in such prints as "The Beach," "Sirocco," "Board Walk," "Clouds," "Wind and Rain," and "Libeccio."

Advancing to the more elaborate and decorative figure pieces, we find in the "Ballet Girl," "Porcelains," "Sweetmeats," and "Waffles," "White Girl," and others, more than a little of the delicate arrangement and vivacity of Whistler, the modern master of Mr. Guarino's special predilection. It is rather exciting to find the etching quality combined with the full-palette color suffusion of an oil painting, all this in the light material form—and, what is of even more practical interest, at the relatively moderate price—of a paper print.

SEATTLE FORMS ART LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The Seattle Art League has been formed by art students of the city, who are hoping to make it the local creative force in artistic effort, even as the Seattle Fine Arts Society is the appreciative force. The league came into existence this fall at the behest of art enthusiasts who cannot attend schools of art while engaged in other occupations, and will be a cooperative society copied from art institutes and art leagues of other cities.

The first meeting was advertised very little in the city, but the attendance was made up of 50 or more men and women who work in advertising and commercial-art firms of the city. Thirty members are now working together to forward the movement as cooperative. The University of Washington Extension Division has offered the use of its rooms in a downtown building, where the league will meet twice a week for class work during the winter.

A curriculum has been outlined for the courses and two classes will be in progress during the evening meetings: one for advanced pupils who wish to study special problems of design, another for cast work. F. Tadama has been chosen as instructor, and Paul Gustin, a well-known local artist, will also assist in instruction. Since the majority of the members are interested in commercial art, the use of color, design, and costume design will be the chief study of the year.

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Our Daily Bread

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HERE and there have appeared during the last fifteen or twenty years indications that the philosophical mind has begun to take into very serious consideration the fact that we live in a world of thought, not of things. Many eminent men, biologists, chemists, and others, have stated this idea in as old to the western world as Plato, it seems as if at last it were emerging from its academic retirement into the realm of practical thinking and acting.

That there must be a cause for this change in the mental attitude is obvious, and there can be no doubt, to those who are acquainted with the facts, that this cause is to be found in the influence exercised quietly by Mrs. Eddy's book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," first published in 1875, and of which hundreds of thousands of copies have, on an always increasing scale, traveled round the globe. The statement, on page 468, "All is Infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all," hence that we live in a world of mind, not of things, is really the central fact round which that book is written, and which has ultimately in the movement known as Christian Science. The point of view, however, from which Mrs. Eddy approached this fact, and from which she promulgated her teaching, differs radically from that of all the philosophers, ancient and modern, who have speculated more or less practically on the subject; for whereas they one and all either take the human mind to be the cause of all thinking, or else make a mixture of the human mind and the divine, Mrs. Eddy stated uncompromisingly that the divine Mind is the only Mind, and that the human mind cannot be given any place in the divine sequence of cause and effect.

She further claimed that this was the basis of the life and works of Jesus of Nazareth, and proceeded to demonstrate the truth of her statement by producing the results which he himself prophesied should follow his teachings. The incontrovertible proof that Christian Science is actually the restatement of Christianity as first taught by Jesus the Christ, is

the fact that it is following exactly the same course.

The following extract from Science and Health (pp. 108-9)—"My discovery, that erring, mortal, misnamed mind produces all the organism and action of the mortal body, set my thoughts to work in new channels, and led up to my demonstration of the proposition that Mind is All and matter is naught as the leading factor in Mind-science"—shows that this leading factor must touch and transform human experience at every point, and to take one only, as being of universal interest at the present time, that of the limitation of supply, it will be seen how illuminating Christian Science is as to Jesus' attitude toward this question.

Take as the starting point the understanding that Jesus spoke and acted from the knowledge that all is Mind, that is God, or Spirit, and that therefore man, who is made in God's image and likeness, does not live in a material world, but in one of ideas, of thoughts, springing from an infinite source or Mind. If that be so, and it has been and can be proved to be so, it must be equally true that what we call the material world is only a mental concept, reflecting the limitations of what Mrs. Eddy, as quoted above, calls "erring, mortal, misnamed mind," that mind which, being mortal, is only a counterfeit of Mind which is God. From this point of understanding does it not become perfectly natural, and no longer miraculous, that Jesus, with his perfect knowledge of this fact, could control all the phenomena of the divine Mind, and so bring order out of chaos, calm out of storm, abundance out of lack, life out of death?

But especially interesting and eminently practical are two of his remarks read with this understanding. When Martha complained that Mary had left her to wrestle alone with all the material things that seemed so necessary to her, Jesus said at once that Mary had chosen the one thing needful, that was, to learn more of Spirit, of Truth, which alone supplies our human need, those needs being really spiritual and not material at all. Again, and still more significant,

is the account given by Luke of Jesus' conversation with his disciples when he taught them the Lord's Prayer. In illustrating the divine power and willingness to supply every need of man by comparing it with a father's desire to give his children what they ask for, he said: "If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children: how much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him?" In this sentence he lifts the subject right out of materiality into the region of divine metaphysics and intimates thereby that man's only need is to possess spiritual understanding, which, remembering always that even humanly speaking we live in a world of physical sense or mortal mind, will find its expression in the abundance of all that is necessary for a man's well-being in every stage of his progress.

This line of argument alone can explain satisfactorily all the statements and incidents in the Bible bearing on the same subject, for although the old prophets may not have argued about these subjects metaphysically, they knew the truth about them all. Hence Moses' saying, "Man doth not live by bread only, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of the Lord doth man live."

The trouble with the world today is that it has lost sight of this great Truth, and so is panic-stricken under the belief that we live in a material world, dependent upon material things, which are all limited, and all the philosophy of its eminent men, who talk about matter after all being only energy, or even a subjective state of mind, will find itself helpless before these surging waves of fear. The only remedy is to find the Principle of being as revealed by Jesus the Christ, and to recognize that Principle or Mind to be the only source of intelligence or existence. With this understanding, the words "Give us this day our daily bread" take on a new meaning, and we begin to see, faintly perhaps, that our daily bread is first and foremost the recognition of the allness, the oneness of God. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 307) Mrs. Eddy says: "God gives you his spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies. Never ask for tomorrow; it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment."



Roquebrune, a Riviera Village Near Monte Carlo

The rocky hills which look down on Beaulieu, Monte Carlo and Cap Martin are crowned with little villages, each seeming to be in its own way a survival of the Middle Ages. Eze, which was once a Saracen fortress, contains much of historical interest, and this together with the beauty and gorgeous coloring of its setting makes

it well worth a visit. La Turbie, which is easily reached from Monte Carlo by a winding road, is celebrated for its Augustan Trophy—a vast monument raised to commemorate the prowess of the Emperor Augustus. The great tower has been shorn of much of its decoration, and even a great portion of the structure has van-

ished, but enough remains to show the grandeur of the original conception.

The village of Roquebrune, though occupying a position considerably lower than that of La Turbie, is one of the most charming of the Riviera villages. From its hilltop wonderful views there are of deep sapphire sea into which juts the promontory of Cap Martin, making that rounded and gracious curve of coast line so individual to the Mediterranean. The creamy buff walls of the houses with their red roofs stand out among the dull green of the olive trees and the more brilliant coloring of the orange and lemon groves; the village, like La Turbie, is built on terraces, so that one may step with ease from the roof of one house to the courtyard of another. These houses with their carved doorways and iron balconies, give an impression of quiet contentment and their inhabitants are reputed to be "as laborious as the bee, and as economical as the ant."

One may make the ascent to Roquebrune on donkey-back, and in its neighborhood one constantly meets cavalcades of these little animals, which are so generally used in these parts. They are gentle and surefooted, and often carry quite large burdens in the panniers slung across their backs. They climb the stony hill paths without any difficulty and pick their way cleverly over the most awkward places. They seem somehow to fit into the picture and to be in keeping with the old-world village which is in almost every way so complete a contrast to the glitter and tinsel of Monte Carlo.

Grass of Parnassus

Pale star that by the lochs of Gallaway,
In wet, green places 'twixt the depth
and height
Dost keep thine hour while Autumn
ebbs away.
When now the moors have doffed
the heather bright,
Grass of Parnassus, flower of my
delight,
How gladly with the unpermitted
bay—
Garlands not mine, and leaves that not
decay—
How gladly would I twine thee if I
might!

The bays are out of reach! But far
below
The peaks forbidden of the Muses
Hill,
Grass of Parnassus, thy returning
snow
Between September and October
chill
Dost speak to me of Autumns long
ago,
And these kind faces are with me
still.

—Andrew Lang.

Local Color

We cannot open a book, even if it shelters only evanescent fiction aiming solely to amuse an idle hour, without opening also a window on a civilization unlike any other; and he would be a traveler of marvelous ability who could make us as intimately acquainted with the simple rustics of the Black Forest, with the primitive peasants of Sicily, or with the deserted spinners of New England, as we find ourselves after we have read a volume or two by Auerbach, by Verga, or by Miss Wilkins. Some of us there are who love literature all the more because it can catch for us this local color, fixed once for all, and because it can preserve for us this flavor of the soil, this intimate essence of a special place and of a special period.—Brander Matthews.

The Birch Tree

Touched with beauty, I stand still and gaze
In the autumn twilight. Yellow leaves
and brown,
The grass enriching, gleam, or waver
down
From lime and elm: far-glimmering
through the haze
The quiet lamps in order twinkle;
dumb
And fair the park lies; faint the city's
hum.
And I regret not June's impassioned
prime,
Nor flushed carnations, breathing hot
July;
Nor April's thrush in the blitheest
songs of the year.
With brown bloom on the elms and
dazzling sky;
So strange a charm there lingers in
this austere
Resigning month, yielding to what
must be.
Yet most, O delicate birch, I envy
thee,
Child among trees! with silvery slender
limbs
And purple sprays of drooping hair.
Night dims
The grass, the great elms darken; no
birds sing.
At last I sigh for the warmth and the
fragrance flown.
But thou in the leafless twilight shin-
est alone.
Awaiting in ignorant trust the certain
spring.
—Laurence Binyon.

Pelicans and Prophets

I have great respect for the pelican, a respect that increases every time I see him, he is such a venerable gaffer of a bird. Even in the confines of his hen-fenced inclosure at the ostrich farm in Jacksonville, he does not lose this aspect of dignity. The group sitting and flitting about their tiny tank always reminds me of the delineation of the Hebrew prophets in the mural decorations of the Boston Public Library. They (the pelicans) have a faintly straw-colored tinge to the head which reminds one of a bald and massive "dome of thought," and they draw their beaks back against their necks until they are for all the world like long beards. Then there is an intellectual solemnity about them that I am sure their character does not belie. Even when they play at leap-frog, clumsily flopping over one another in the pool, they do it in a way that convinces you that they have it all reasoned out and are not entering into it lightly or without due consideration.—Winthrop Packard.

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Night in Honolulu

"We sat in the veranda looking out toward the sea, I should say about two miles from us, with the same brilliant moonlight we had had the night before. The two palm trees in front of the house were gradually illuminated as

the whole air had been a stage scene, through the smoothly shining trunks glistening like silver," writes John La Farge, in his "Reminiscences." Behind them spread sky and ocean, for we are just on the summit of a hill, the sea-line spreading distinctly and the air being clear enough (even when a slight drift of rain came down across the picture) to see the surf far out, and the line of a great bar (to the right) which made a long hooked bend to the sea. . . . Far off a few azure clouds on the horizon; and occasionally a white patch of cloud floated like gauze over the palms, then sank away into the space shining far off—a little darker now than the sky, and warm and rather red in color.

"Meanwhile the palm branches tossed up and down in the intermittent gale which blew from behind us in the great hills. The landscape was all below us, lying at the very foot of the palms which edge the hill upon which we are. Across the grass the moonlight came sometimes as if a lamp had been brought in suddenly, and the color of the half yellow grass, which was not lost in the moonlight, urged on this delusion. Even the violet of the two pillars of palm and their silverness were strong enough to make greener the color of the sky.

"When I walked out behind the house the hills were covered with cloud—I say covered, but rather the cloud rested upon them, and poured up into the sky in large masses of white; the moon shining through most of the time, out of an opening more blue than the blue sky, itself an opaline circle of greenish blue light, with variant opalescent redness in the cloud edges. Against it the heavy trees looked as dark as green can be, and now and again the branches of other palms were like waves of grass against this dark, or against the sky all shining and brilliant."

"We sat up again and waited for the moon to rise, and watched her light drown the brilliancy of the stars and the milky way. Jupiter shone like diamonds, and Venus was like a glittering moon herself, and beneath her in the ocean a wide tremulousness of light broke the great belt of water with a shine that anywhere else might have done for the reflection of the moon. The great palms threw up their arms into a colored sky not quite violet nor quite green; the gale blew again from the mountains with the same intensity; the great cloud hung again up to the same point in the heaven until the moon began to beat its edges down, and break them and send them in blots of white and dark into the western sky. Then, at length, she came out again to sink behind the advancing cloud, which again broke, over and over again, and through the trees behind us, and over the hills, hung in a mass of violet gray. The wind blew more and more violently, but never any colder, always as if at the beginning of a storm, not as if any more than a long gust. And when the moon was free in the upper sky, and the cloud rested in its accustomed place above the hills, we walked out into the open spaces to see the clouds lie in white masses of snow piled up, and above them, to the north, the sky of an indefinite purple, with no break, no cloud whatever."

Coleridge's Flight and Song

Coleridge, Swinburne says in his essay on the poet, "seems to me a figure more utterly companionless, more incomparable with other, than any of his kind. Receptive at once and communicative of many influences, he has received from none and to none did he communicate any of those which mark him as a man memorable to all students of men. What he learnt and what he taught are not the products of his mind. He has founded no school of poetry, as Wordsworth has, or Byron, or Tennyson; happy in this, that he has escaped the plague of pupils and parodists. Has he founded a school of philosophy? He has helped men to think; he has touched their thought with passing colors of his own thought; but has he moved and molded it into new and durable shapes?"

"Others may judge better of this than I, but to me, set beside the deep direct work of those thinkers who have actual power to break down and build up thought, to construct faith or destroy it, his work seems not as theirs is. And yet how very few are even the great names we could not better afford to spare, would not gladly miss from the roll of 'famous' men and our fathers' that were before us." Of his best verses I venture to affirm that the world has nothing like them, and can

never have: that they are of the highest kind, and of their own. They are jewels of the diamond's price, flowers of the rose's rank, but unlike any rose or diamond known. . . . Judged by the justice of other men, he is assailable and condemnable on several sides; his good work is the scantiest in quantity ever done by a man so famous in so long a life; and much of his work is bad. His genius is fluctuant and moon-struck as the sea is, and yet his mind is not, what he described Shakespeare's to be, 'an oceanic mind.' His plea against all accusers must be that of Shakespeare, a plea unanswerable:

"I am that I am; and they that level
At my abuses reckon up their own."

"I am that I am"; it is the only solid and durable reply to any impertinence of praise or blame. We hear too much and too often of circumstances or accidents which extenuate this thing or qualify that; and such, no doubt, there always may be; but usually—at least it seems so to me—we get out of each man what he has in him to give."

"Coleridge was the reverse of Antaeus; the contact of earth took all strength out of him. He could not handle to much purpose any practical creed; his political verse is most often weak of foot and hoarse of accent. There is a graceful Asiatic legend

Flamingoes in the Bahamas

"At a distance of about three hundred yards, the wind being from us toward the birds, we first heard their honking notes of alarm, which increased to a wave of deep sound. Soon the birds began to rise, standing on their nests, facing the wind and waving their black, vermilion-lined wings. As we came a little nearer, in stately fashion the birds began to move; uniformly, like a great body of troops, they stepped slowly forward, pinioning and waving and trumpeting, and then, when we were still one hundred and fifty yards away, the leaders sprang into the air. Pile after pile of the winged hosts followed. The very earth seemed to erupt birds, as the flaming masses streamed heavenwards. It was an appalling sight," writes Frank M. Chapman in his "Camps and Cruises."

"The birds were now all in the air. At the time, I should have said that there were at least four thousand of them, but a subsequent census of nests showed that this number should be halved. This was a tense moment. Knowing, through many disappointing experiences, how excessively shy flamingoes are, I feared that even the lately aroused parental instinct might not be sufficient to hold them to their homes, and that, after all, I should be denied the fruits of victory—the privilege of studying these birds on their nesting ground. Imagine, then, a relief I cannot describe, when the birds, after flying only a short distance to windward, turned abruptly and with set wings sailed over us, a rushing, fiery cloud, to alight in a lagoon bordering the western edge of the rookery. Soon we were among

the apparently innumerable, close-set mud nests, each with its single white egg, while two held newly hatched flamingoes. Not only were these the first young flamingoes ever seen in the nest by a naturalist, but . . . I had arrived at the most favorable period it would have been possible to select.

"While we were standing, half-dazed by the whole experience, the army of birds which had gathered in the lagoon rose, and with harsh honkings bore down upon us. The action was startling. The birds in close array came toward us without a waver, and for a few moments one might well have believed they were about to attack; but with a mighty roar of wings and clanging of horns, they passed overhead, turned, and on set wings again, shot back to the lagoon."

"At an early hour [next day] preparations were made for the second invasion of the rookery. As with blind and cameras we now approached, the birds left their nests with the same orderly sequence of movement shown the preceding afternoon, gathering in a densely massed flock in the lagoon. The blind was quickly set in place and hung with mangrove branches and palmetto leaves. I entered it and Mrs. Chapman at once started for camp.

"There was a moment of supreme interest. Would the birds return to their nests, the nearest of which was about thirty feet from me, or would the blind arouse suspicions? Twice they rose in a body and swept over the rookery, each time alighting again in the lagoon. It was a reconnaissance in force, evidently with satisfactory results. No signs of danger were de-

tected in the rookery, and, in the absence of the ability to count, the retreat of one figure across the swash was as reassuring as the approach of two figures had been alarming. Without further delay the birds returned to their homes. They came on foot, a great red cohort, marching steadily toward me. I felt like a spy in an enemy's camp. Might not at least one pair of the nearly four thousand eyes detect something unnatural in the newly grown bush almost within their city gates? No sign of alarm, however, was shown; without confusion, and as if trained to the evolution, the birds advanced with stately tread to their nests. There was a bowing of slender necks as each bird lightly touched its egg or nest with its bill; then, all talking loudly, they stood up in their nests; the black wings were waved for a moment, and bird after bird dropped forward on its egg."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, OCT. 22, 1917

EDITORIALS

The Fuel Situation

THE time seems opportune for the presentation of certain outstanding facts regarding the fuel situation in the United States. The area of the coal fields of this country, as ascertained by the Geological Survey, is 450,839 square miles, including 89,482 square miles supposed, but not definitely known, to contain usable coal, and 28,470 square miles in which coal lies under cover 3000 or more feet in thickness. The estimated available supply at the present time is approximately 3,530,506,328,000 tons, or sufficient to meet the needs of the nation, making allowances for growth of population, far into future centuries. Thus, the basic fuel supply of the country is a matter wholly removed from the question of production. Nature has provided for man's needs in this particular. The almost inexhaustible store of coal is subject to no such conditions, climatic or other, as from season to season may affect the crops. Yet the supply of coal within reach of the people is alarmingly short; the price which they are asked, and practically forced, to pay for it, is now abnormally high.

Certain powerful interests are in control of the coal output, its distribution, and its selling price to the consumer. These have, from time to time, undertaken to explain to the satisfaction of the consumer why he must pay an ever increasing price for their product, notwithstanding that the value of the coal in the mine is unaffected by external influences. He is told, for example, that the cost of mining has advanced, and he admits this. He is told that the cost of transporting coal has advanced, and he admits this. He is told that the cost of distributing and selling coal has advanced, and he admits this. But, having added all of these increased costs to the price per ton of coal, say, five years ago, he finds a startling percentage of the advance during that period unaccounted for, and concludes that the mine operators are overcharging him simply because they have it in their power, through combination and monopoly, to do so.

The Federal Government, by reason of exigencies of war, has recently undertaken to fix the price of coal at the mines, with the design of ultimately prescribing an equitable scale of rates for the benefit of the consumer. The rates fixed for the mines, considered in the light of all the facts, struck disinterested students of the situation as being liberal. The public accepted them as a just basis upon which jobbing, wholesale, and retail prices would promptly be established. Little that is practically effective has thus far come of the proposed arrangement. The Fuel Administrator, Dr. Garfield, appointed by the President and given almost plenary powers, has not yet succeeded in bringing the operators to terms. Obstacles of various kinds have been placed in his way.

The most serious phase of obstruction to the operation of the machinery of the Government in this respect remains to be referred to. Production at the mines is being interfered with, is being interrupted, in many cases has been entirely stopped, by strikes of mysterious and sinister origin. Some of the largest mines in the Middle West were recently shut down. One-third of the coal mines in Illinois were idle. Twenty-six mines in Pennsylvania have been suspended for a time all operations. Great numbers of miners have either occurred or have been suspended in Ohio, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Chicago is running on a scant supply of fuel. The Governor of Illinois, who had the situation well in hand, and who was on the point of seizing and operating the mines of that State when the federal authorities assumed control, has again been appealed to by manufacturers and others to exercise his authority to avert what seemed to be an imminent industrial crisis.

In this emergency, Dr. Garfield has issued a statement in which he plainly intimates that, unless coal production is resumed forthwith, he will employ the authority vested in him to seize and operate the mines in the interest of the Government and the people. "Can the Government compel miners to work?" was a question put to him, after he had issued his statement. "In time of war," he replied, "the Government can do a whole lot of things it could not do in time of peace." Nothing could be truer than this, or more to the point. The remark applies as well to the coal-mine operator as to the coal-mine worker. The Government can undoubtedly do a lot of things in time of war. And a public sentiment seems to be rapidly developing which will demand that the Government shall no longer postpone the doing of some of the most important of these things.

Lord French and Marshal Joffre

THE tribute which Lord French recently paid to Marshal Joffre, in the course of an interview accorded to a representative of *Le Journal* of Paris, was as simple as it was effective. In a few vivid soldierly phrases, he told of the "terrible days" in the last week of August, 1914, and the first week of September, followed by the great triumph of the Marne, and then gave credit for that triumph to Marshal Joffre.

From first to last, it is a story of haste without breathing space, and of unremitting, remorseless pressure. "Our concentration completed on the 21st, we had taken up our positions on the 22nd. The very next day, Sunday, the 23rd, we found ourselves in the very thick of it." Thereafter, with one deft stroke after another, the memorable story is filled in; how the British found themselves facing several German army corps instead of the one which they had expected; how the French to their right were obliged to give way, and how, immediately, the great retreat began, a retreat which was to go on for more than ten days of almost forced marches. Did he think all was over, the interviewer asked Lord French? "We had not time even to think of that," was the reply. Their one idea was to save Paris. But those were days of

terrible anxiety, days when nothing seemed to turn out as had been expected, when military combinations upon which they had counted failed completely, when positions in which they might have hoped to maintain themselves had to be abandoned, and they wondered where the stand would be made.

And then, at last, the stand came. "One day," said Lord French, "General Joffre informed me that he intended stopping the retrograde movement and defending Paris on the Marne." The pressure, however, from the Germans increased more and more, and General Joffre decided that the retreat must continue to the Seine. Then, just when the position was about as desperate as it well could be, came General von Kluck's "extraordinary maneuver." Instead of continuing straight forward, a movement which would, in all probability, have placed Paris in his power, he took a sudden oblique southeasterly direction. Shortly afterward, realizing the presence of a solid British army and a French army massed to the left and threatening his flank, he ordered a general retreat, and, "before even the troops of Maunoury had crossed the Ourcq, the precipitate retirement had begun."

Some two days later began the historic Battle of the Marne, a battle carried out and won, as Lord French put it, "in accordance with a plan the whole credit for which belongs to General Joffre." It is a worthy tribute from one great soldier to another.

The War and South America

SEVERAL recent and comprehensive commentators on the attitude of popular and official sentiment in South America toward the war, as well as toward the Central Powers, the Allies, and the United States, as a consequence of the war, are in agreement as to one point. It is their common belief that the Latin republics, without exception, are in a fair way to become estranged from Germany, if not permanently, at least for many years to come, and that the causes leading to this estrangement are combining to bring about continental solidarity, and to lead to new affiliations in trans-Atlantic intercourse.

The South and Central American republics that have not broken outright with Germany, or the two or three of the more important that are setting up a pretense of neutrality in order to escape internal disturbance, like the more outspoken, have ceased to admire or respect autocracy. The crystallized conviction expressed by those who have inquired deeply into the trend of popular opinion in the southern continent is that Prussian aspiration to world domination, furthered by utterly unscrupulous conspiracy, and utterly heartless disregard of the commonest rights of other nations, has alienated the Central and South American peoples. The Luxemburg performance served to confirm a long-growing conviction that, given the opportunity, Germany would deal as ruthlessly with any one of them as she has dealt with Belgium and Northern France.

The need and wisdom of a closer alliance for mutual protection has been forced upon the southern republics by Germany's war methods, with the result that, for the first time since achieving independence, they are found entering into international conferences with a view to the unification of their interests. The United States of South America may still be something too far in the future to merit consideration now, yet it is a possibility much nearer than in July, 1914. But it is something neither problematical nor remote that the last three and a half years have brought the consciousness of South and Central Americans to a realization of the fact that, scarcely more for the small than for the great nation, hereafter, is there to be isolation or escape from world experience and responsibility.

From Perth to Sydney

THE completion of the great transcontinental railway in Australia, connecting east and west by a line running from Perth to Sydney, by way of Kalgoorlie, Port Augusta, Adelaide, and Melbourne, is an incident of world-wide importance. The new line will, at once, take its place beside the other great transcontinental lines of the world, the great overland railways of the American continent, and such mighty enterprises, accomplished or in contemplation, as the Trans-Siberian Railway and the line from the Cape to Cairo. All the railways have had their own difficulties in construction, but the promoters of the Australian transcontinental line seem to have been particularly beset in this direction, and it is not surprising to find, when these difficulties are fully taken into consideration, that the last great link of the railway, that extending from Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta, a distance of 1060 miles, should have taken five years to complete. Its completion, however, will render it possible to make the journey from Perth to Sydney, and vice versa, in just over five days. It will reduce the time occupied in the carriage of passengers and mails between the United Kingdom and the eastern states of Australia by about two and a half days, and will result in the immediate development of large tracts of country.

One of the great difficulties of the line, still unsolved, is the question of the break of gauge. At present, traveling from Sydney, there will be a break at Albury, on the New South Wales-Victoria State line, another at Terowie, in South Australia, a third at Port Augusta, and a fourth at Kalgoorlie. The matter is, however, receiving the earnest consideration of the authorities. The special railway council, which was formed as the result of Lord Kitchener's report on the matter, recommended the establishment of a uniform gauge throughout the country, and the great question is, of course, how best to achieve this object. The alteration of the gauge of a line is, at all times, a costly work, and necessarily involves a great deal of waste. Some time ago, however, there emanated from New South Wales a proposal which would seem to reduce the loss involved to a minimum. This proposal is the laying of a third rail, thus widening or reducing the gauge, as the case might require, and so allowing rolling stock of another gauge to be used. The proposal seems a good one, but, however it

is achieved, there can be no question that Australian enterprise will never rest content until it is possible to make the journey from Perth to Sydney without any change.

No Recess Wanted

THERE appears to be no good reason why the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention should not complete its labors and adjourn sine die within the next two months. Some of those competent to speak on the subject are of the belief that the work of the convention, including action on the initiative and referendum, prohibition, suffrage, and other important matters can be finished, if reasonable expedition be employed, in from four to six weeks from the present time. The President of the convention, former Governor Bates, judging by the substitute he offered on Friday for the compromise order introduced by Delegate Avery of Holyoke, sees no reason for prolonging the deliberations of that body beyond Nov. 28. In the event of failure to dispose of the initiative and referendum item by that time, however, he would have a recess taken to a date within ten days following the adjournment of the 1918 Legislature.

The convention itself, evidently, was convinced of the unwisdom of adjourning until next June, as decided by a vote of 136 to 114 on Thursday, for on the following day it reconsidered this action. This proposed recess, like that provided for in the Bates substitute to the Avery order, was contingent upon the settlement of the initiative and referendum question. The delegate from Holyoke aimed, in praiseworthy fashion, at expediting the principal business now before the convention by proposing an adjournment on November 28, the initiative and referendum to have precedence over all other business meanwhile, and his move, had it not been in conflict with the rules of the convention, in giving precedence to a special subject, might, if adopted, have accomplished the desired purpose. The Bates substitute avoided the raising of a point of order by proposing simply that the session be continued until not later than November 28, adjournment to be taken then, or earlier, if the initiative and referendum question should be settled before that date, to a time within ten days following the 1918 session of the Legislature.

It must be clear to the members of the convention as a whole, from the comment occasioned by the recess vote of last Thursday, that public sentiment is decidedly in favor of proceeding with the work before them with as little delay as possible, and without any interruption of the session, unless this shall be positively unavoidable.

An Andean "Garden of the Gods"

THE erosion of ages has wrought marvelously picturesque and beautiful sculptural groups out of the red and white sandstone of the Rocky Mountains, and among them all there are, perhaps, none more impressively charming than those which constitute what has come to be known as "The Garden of the Gods," in the shadow of Pike's Peak, not far from Colorado Springs. Here are arches, cathedrals, minarets, spires, domes, embroidered pillars, porticoes, lace-like façades, and stone carvings from nature's unassisted hands that challenge the finest achievements of medieval architectural genius. Every year thousands of sightseers visit "The Garden of the Gods." A trip to the Rockies that does not include such a visit is not considered complete. It has been a common belief among tourists that there was no other place like it, or comparable with it, on the face of the earth. And now this is pronounced a mistake, for there is said to be another "Garden of the Gods" in the Andes, at an elevation not only greater than that of the Colorado "Garden," but 500 feet higher than Pike's Peak.

"The Garden of the Gods" was named by somebody with a broad stretch of imagination. To the ordinary visitor it does not suggest a garden at all, but rather a city of magnificent ruins. The natives on the Andes call it rival the "Rock Forest," because, as William V. Alvord, associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, tells us, it resembles a forest, when viewed from a distance of ten miles. It is within half an hour's ride of the highest city in the world, Cerro de Pasco, which perches like a condor on the crowning peaks of the mountain. Geographically, it appears, the so-called Rock Forest is very near the center of Peru, on the eastern slope of the Andes, the Cordillera Real, where it breaks off into the Plains of Junin. Should you feel impelled to visit it, after arriving in Peru you had better take the Oroya Railroad, crossing the Andes through the Galera Tunnel, 15,665 feet above the level of the sea, and, turning northward from Oroya, take the Cerro de Pasco Railroad, which, in less than three hours, will bring into view, far to the westward, beyond the rolling pampas of the Upper Andes, the dim outline of what has seemed to many besides the natives, especially at first sight, a forest in an otherwise treeless prospect.

Mr. Alvord has been over the lonesome and tortuous road that leads finally to the Rock Forest, and there he has found a vast area, fully twenty miles long by three to five miles wide, thickly covered with grotesquely formed stones of all sizes and shapes, very similar to those in the Colorado "Garden." There are cathedral spires, crowns of stone kings that lived thousands of years ago, carved and fluted doorways of a hundred Notre Dames, mud-doll-babies magnified ten thousand times, and graceful arches that span streets of solid stone. Among the groups of twisted rock formation, colossal columns tower more than a hundred feet high, and on their summits frequently may be seen balanced stones as large as small cottages. Students of Stonehenge, think of that!

Narrow, irregular lanes, like streets walled in by skyscrapers, we are told, lead back from the vertical walls that face the sides of the valleys. These lanes, join others just as irregular, and continue their course up the sides of the hills to the summit of the ridges. Standing on the summit of these ridges, the visitor may look down over the edge of perpendicular walls, perhaps more than a hundred feet high, into open courts. Out in the valleys, level as a floor and possibly a mile wide, stand single columns of rock, like sentinels on the outposts of a sleeping

army. Not one valley alone, but hundreds, Mr. Alvord tells us, cut this remarkable region into a thousand irregular plots, each vying with its neighbor in the wild beauty of confused and grotesque rock formation, and here it becomes inevitable that he should add: "The Garden of the Gods" in Colorado also boasts of spectacular rocks, but they are few in number and the area which they cover is not large. The Andean "Garden" covers, possibly, a thousand times the ground, and in beauty and interest surpasses its northern counterpart in the same ratio."

Nobody who has seen "The Garden of the Gods" in Colorado will accept, without serious question, the last clause of this statement: not, at least, until he or she has taken the trip over the Oroya and Cerro de Pasco railroads, in the Peruvian Andes, and has had a fair opportunity of judging the relative merits of the two great natural attractions.

Notes and Comments

AN AMERICAN Red Cross inspector was discussing with a doctor in charge of a hospital in France the special needs of that hospital. The doctor, whilst admitting that the Government technically supplied him with all things necessary, said he found it difficult to get an adequate supply of some things. He could, for instance, make use of many more guinea pigs than were available, for experimental purposes in connection with poison gases. Next day, the inspector reported the matter to the Red Cross authorities and advanced it as a proof of the efficiency of that organization that the guinea pigs, to the number of two dozen, were dispatched to the doctor without delay.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW assumes responsibility for the statement that, with the return of peace, Liberty bonds will be greatly enhanced in value. "If this war should end tomorrow," he is quoted as saying, "every outstanding Liberty bond would be worth 15 per cent more than its face value." The thing, then, for the average man to do is to buy as large a Liberty bond as possible. Every man who does this will help to hasten the time when the Liberty bond shall go to a premium.

ONE military expert has been expressing fears that the new German venture in the Gulf of Riga may start an uprising in Finland, which is nearby, and thus cut off all communication between Russia and her allies. It would seem reasonable to draw such a conclusion, if one were looking at a map of Europe only, in other words with one eye shut. But what of Archangel, and even failing Archangel, what of Russia's back door? There is nothing to hinder the Allies still going into Russia by way of Vladivostok. Then again, that little word "may" has the same value in the Finnish question as it has in competitions in which thousands enter for the prize that one "may" win.

THE COMMON BOURNE

Hill after hill, eternally still, in procession unending;
Cloud racing cloud, in canopy bowed, to the distant earth
 bending;
Gleam after gleam of slow-coursing stream, through the
 valley floor wending;
Still hill, fast cloud, slow stream, at the horizon blending.

THE WAR FILM BUDGET is the name of the latest London "newspaper" which owes its existence to the enterprise of the War Office Kinematograph Committee. How unmistakably popular are war films with the British public was shown by the £60,000 receipts which the Battle of the Somme film brought to military charities. The vast possibilities of the thing, then appeared to the Kinematographic Committee, and it struck them that it would be possible to issue the films regularly, and provide news just as a newspaper does, with the difference that it would be a case of pictures entirely, and no print. The result was the taking over of the Topical Film Company, and the subsequent biweekly issue of the Budget, showing principal events on all fronts and in Britain. Truly welcome this new and easy method of gaining information, but one wonders what and how much the censor will find to say to it.

AND now comes information to the effect that the sunflower is probably destined to play an important part in the economic affairs of the United States as a substitute for linseed. A member of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association recently read, before a convention of that organization, a report which declared that the cultivation of the sunflower for this purpose can be made to yield a gross return to the farmer of from \$30 to \$36 an acre. Everything, in these days, seems to be working out to the profit of Kansas. Cannot something be done with the jimson weed, so as to please Missouri?

It is complained, in a communication to a contemporary, that recent legislation has thrown thousands of whiskey men out of work. Not necessarily, but, even so, the number is an infinitesimal group compared with the number of men whom whiskey drinking has thrown out of work, and out of the way of getting work.

IN AN issue of a well-known provincial paper in England, just one hundred years ago, appeared a news item which has peculiar appositeness to the present day and hour. "A country clergyman in Lower Saxony," the item ran, "has invented an Air Ship. The machine is built of light wood, and it is made to float in the air chiefly by means of the constant action of a large pair of bellows, of peculiar construction. The wings on both sides are directed by thin cords. The height to which the farmer's boy, whom the inventor has instructed in the management of it, has hitherto ascended with it is inconsiderable, because his attention has been more directed to give a progressive than an ascending motion to his machine." One cannot help wishing that there were a further record, a full story, in fact, of the adventures of the farmer's boy and the Saxon clergyman of a hundred years ago and his air ship; but then, perhaps there never was anything more to record.